DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

VOL. IV NO. 265 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
12th Novr.	Kashmir	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Medina	12500	....	..
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th ,,	Khyber	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Nazoya	7000	....	..
31st ,,	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry.	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Mooltan	10000	....	..
21st ,,	Sardinia	7000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
17th Nov.	Novara	7000	Mooltan *	10000
15th Decr.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
1917				
11th Janry.	Nankin	7000	Morea	11000
26th ,,	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Somali	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Namur	7000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 18th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*7th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
10th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
20th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar	E. and S. Afri via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
1st class Rs. 690	First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035.
	First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765.
	Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,

Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.

Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Totomi Maru	N. Kamada	3412	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	3rd Nov.	11th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Nov.	92nd Nov.
Bombay Maru..	S. Shinoharal	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru	4515	M. Nemoto	19th Oct.	5th Nov.
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	27th Oct.	7th Nov.
Kasato Maru..	6209	K. Horf	1st Nov	15th Nov
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	8th Nov.	18th Nov
Indo Maru....	5819	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru ..	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris *	A & C	9239		18thNov.
City of York	A & C	7834		25th Nov

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles ... London via Marseilles ...	Rs. 558	Rs. 883	Rs 496	Rs. 636
Liverpool ... London via Marseilles ... Liverpool ...	636 668	1,033 98	488 452	798 675
Steamers out from Liverpool ...	...	942	...	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	Arrived	8th Nov.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	6th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. S. Asia Maru	2561	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apol'o Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. SHUSTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 2nd November.

S. S. LAWOE, 2,504 tons, on or about 15th November.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,

121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. INDO-CHINA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila. Bangkok.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1731.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1789.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the abov First Class English Offices we ar accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

781

WANTED

Influential and energetic gentlemen to influence life business and to organize Agencies in the principal cities of India on liberal terms.

Apply to:—

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. [illegible] LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE TWO STORED BUILDING, AT THE BELLASSIS ROAD TRAIN TERMINUS, OPPOSITE THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

On MONDAY, the 20th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from N. C. Dalal Esq., Attorney for the owners, sell by Public Auction, the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of quit and Ground Rent Land and Leasehold Land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 475 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2848 New Nos. 9831 and 17035 Old Survey Nos. 4/4767, 2341 and 1/4367, New Survey Nos. 3795 and 1/3795 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 684 (1) and Street Nos. 30, 32, 34 and bounded on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of one Samsoodin, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. J. Guzdar and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Dossabhoy Jamshedji Mistry.

Further particulars and condition of asle can be had on application to N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the owners, at his office at Oak Lanes, Fort or to the undersigned..

Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Markotable Title.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th November, 1916.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644

ASTROLOGER—Prof. XENOBIN an up-to-date Astrologer, calculater according to Hindu and European methods, foretells different events of life, especially, money, speculation, love and marriage, with their dates, months and years. ORIENT HOTEL, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay, Room No. 8.

WANTED

WANTED—TYPIST neat fast hand. Previous experience essential. Apply JOHN RICHARDS & Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 5836

WANTED—LIGHT CAR, 2 or 3 seater, new or second-hand. Write particulars, date, price, etc., to Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5802

WANTED—An INTERMEDIATE PASSED TEACHER for the Herbert High School, Kotah. Pay Rs. 35 P. M. Apply with copies of testimonials before the 20th November to the HEADMASTER. 5785

WANTED—At once CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing typewriting also. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to Messrs. POPATLAL P. KANDOLIA & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 5810

WANTED—A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT for a Native State. A graduate with experience preferred. Apply, to box No. 316 with copies of Testimonials and stating minimum Salary expected. 5839

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—GRADUATE with SANSKRIT as SUPERINTENDENT, of G. T. Boarding School and Sanskrit Pathshala. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials before 30th November to SECRETARY, G. T Charities, Holi-Chukla, Fort, Bombay. 5838

WANTED—For Kirkee Arsenal immediately two TEMPORARY CLERKS on Rs. 30 per mensem. Those who have passed an University examination or School Final and are under 25 years of age need only apply to:—

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE STORES,
5th & 6th Divisions. 5835

WANTED—English gentlemen with a knowledge of the Persian language for duty as purchasing officers in Mesopotamia. Such as are approved will join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

2. Applicants should report personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, Bombay Brigade, at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock 5814

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

FOR SERVICE AT BUSHIRE—WANTED an ENGINEER for the Condensing plant at Bushire—Must be fully qualified and experienced. First or second class certificate, capable of carrying out necessary repairs. Able to speak and write English clearly. Security deposit Rs. 1,000 must be furnished. Pay from Rs. 150 to 250 according to qualifications, with free rations and overtime pay. Apply with copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, 6th Divisional Area, Poona. 5846

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A few sets of double and single harness going cheap. Also a saddle. Apply to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5837

FOR SALE—New Warm OVERCOATS. lined for recruits. Apply:—
S. R. SUBEDAR & SONS,
5833 16, Apollo Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY: FOR SALE—Excellent property in Bombay with very bright future for Rupees three lakhs. Purchasers in partnership also invited. Apply to Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5814

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P., 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER pair free of marks about five years good mover showy, quiet, believed sound, open for vet. examination. Owner leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 308 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5794.

FOR SALE—ONE FORD CAR 5 seater with English body in sound condition and also one English VIS-A-VIS little used. Apply B. E. VACHHA, Dentist Pydhoni, Bombay. 5760

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation.) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"CAMP VIEW" from 1st November, for rent and particulars. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Ninth day of November, 1916, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time), when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Three Crores by the creation of ten thousand new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited.
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5840

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th November, to the 5th December, 1916. both days inclusive.

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1916. 5834.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU" having arrived on the 4th instant fromJapan via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on beg cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between the Executors of the late Mr. JOHN FREDERICK BRADBURY, Mr. JOHN KNOWLES, Mr. WALTER DOUGLAS HALL and Mr. ARTHUR HOLDEN carrying on business under the style or firm of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., has been dissolved as from the 2nd day of November, 1916, so far as concerns the said Walter Douglas Hall and Mr. Arthur Holden, who retire from the said firm.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1916.

(Sd.) JOHN KNOWLES.

For self in his individual capacity and for himself and on behalf of Mrs. Bradbury, the proving Executor and Executrix of the late Mr. John Frederick Bradbury, the surviving partner of Messrs. Bradbury & Co.

42/48, Churchgate Street, Fort. 5903

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

UNIVERSITY ROAD TAXI STAND.

THE undersigned has opened a telephone connection at the above stand for Taxi Cars. During the first month that this is in operation the whole income therefrom will be handed over to the War Fund. Anyone requiring the Car at any hour of the day or night can obtain the same by ringing up the telephone No. 3333 from to-day, the 6th instant

5843 N. M. FITTER.

NOTICE.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Company's Office at Broach on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To consider the two schemes for working the Company's Mill received by the Liquidators of the Company, and such other schemes as may be hereafter received.
2. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
BHUVNESHWARGIRJI MAHESHGIRJI,
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 15th Oct. 1916. 5805

NOTICE.

THE COLLEGE of ENGINEERING Poona, and the Workshop will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, November 15th. The Engineering tour to Bombay of the B.E. Class and the Road project of the S.E. class will commence on THURSDAY, the 16th November.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 4th November, 1916. 5846

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Mohurrum), under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
5772 Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 31st October, 1916.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

SUPERINTENDENT, DIRECT TAX DEPARTMENT on Rs. 50—2—60, plus Rs. 15 per month, conveyance allowance. Applicant should know English and have some experience of property valuation, and of office work.

ONE SURVEYOR, for making alignments, on Rs. 40. Preference will be given to a man having experience of City Survey work. The post is a temporary one, for three years.

ONE SANITARY INSPECTOR, on Rs. 50, plus Rs. 5, per month, cycle allowance, to be in charge of the Municipal Stables and night soil depot. Applicant must be a qualified Sanitary Inspector with Veterinary qualifications.

A SUB-OVERSEER, on Rs. 30—3—45, plus Rs. 15, per month, conveyance allowance. The principal duties will be the supervision of buildings and enforcements of building by-laws throughout the city, and preference will be given to a man having previous experience of such work.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be made in writing to the Municipal Commissioner, Surat, not later than 20th November, 1916.

(Sd.) H. DOW,
Municipal Commissioner, Surat.
2-11-1916. 5822

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANDAS FATECHAND, late of Bombay Patidar Hindu, a widower, a merchant, carrying on business in gold and silver threads at No. 140, Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

AMBALAL UMEDRAM, of Bombay Patidar Hindu Inhabitant, a silk merchant, residing at Gulalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Keshavlal Bhagwandas a minor under the age of 18 years, the son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
30th day of October, 1916

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner. 5903

LEGAL NOTICES

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1916 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1916.

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
5811 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KESOWJI DAMJI having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the buildings, houses, tenements standing thereon, situate lying and being at Samuel and Garibdas Streets, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement as per Collector's Bills 258.93 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 492, 492, 502, 952, 1527, New Nos. 6139 and 41 and 7278, Old Survey Nos. 602, 601, 599, 600 and New Survey Nos. 2238, 2239 and 2240 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 1614, 1615 and 1616 and Street Nos. 14—18 and 5, 20—26, 7, 28—32, 9—11 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Pestonji Dinshaw Khan, on or towards the South by the house of Soonderji Shivji, on or towards the East by Samuel Street and on or towards the West by Dariasthan Lane.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1916.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
5842 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHANTARAM BHICAJI, as the duly appointed Guardian of SHANTABAI, daughter of PANDURANG DINANATH CHAWAN, has contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder:

All persons having any claim or demands upon or to the said premises or any part thereof by way of survivorship, succession, inheritance, share, use, trust, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, possession, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Attorneys for the purchaser at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land in Zaoba's Oart at Girgaum or Breach Candy in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing 156 4/9 square yards (forming portion of a larger portion of land registered under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419 and New Survey No 280, together with the building thereon assessed under Municipal C. Ward No. 4334 and Street No. 72 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East and West by vacant land of Madhavrao Ganpatrao and others, on or towards the North by a public passage and property of Parvatibai and Yeshodabai, on or towards the South by a public passage and property belonging to Syed Amin Syed Valla and others.

Dated this day of November, 1916.

NANU, HORMASJEE & Co.,
5841 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANKARRAO K. MANKIKER, late of Bombay Hindu Saraswat inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son ... Deceased.

UMABAI alias APPI, widow of the above deceased of Hebri at present residing at Gamdevi without the Fort of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
2nd day of November, 1916

5832. UMABAI alias APPI widow
Petitioner in Person.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PAREKH MATHURADAS MULCHAND has agreed to sell his equal one half share in the undermentioned property to our client Messrs. CHUNILAL VALLABHRAM MUNILAL VALLABHRAM and MANECKLAL VALLABHRAM, the heirs of VALLABHRAM HEMCHAND. All persons therefore having any interest or claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being in the East side of Shaikh Memon Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue No. 583, Old Survey No. 3053 and New Survey No. 1929 and in the Books of the Collector and Municipal Assessor under Ward C. No. 153, Street No. 233-235 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jethabhoy Khoosaldas and on or towards the South partly by a sweeper's gully and partly by the property of Vanichand Joita.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1916.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
5839 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of land, at Parel Tank Road, either in one Lot or in Separate Plots.

Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot or in separate plots:

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No 1-2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on towards the South by the property of Framjee Ardeshir Wadia on or towards the East by the Hindu cemetery on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu cemetery, divided into 19 different plots of different areas, as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection, at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor

PLOTS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Plot No.	1	4026-66 Sq. Yds.
" "	2	942.66 " "
" "	3	923.92 " "
" "	4	804.02 " "
" "	5	751.69 " "
" "	6	725.76 " "
" "	7	552.73 " "
" "	8	660.89 " "
" "	9	660.89 " "
" "	10	709.66 " "
" "	11	808.85 " "
" "	12	1274.34 " "
" "	13	1002.78 " "
" "	14	670.73 " "
" "	15	660.89 " "
" "	16	660.89 " "
" "	17	589.13 " "
" "	18	701.49 " "
" "	19	767.11 " "

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 12th November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed rich full size billiard table by Roberts, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and tables ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, complete new edition of Chambers Encyclopaedia Bombay Natural History Society Volumes, and other valuable books, rich engravings, old China jars, Dressden perforated vases, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one large aviary, etc., etc., the property of E. F. Alum, Esq., General Manager, Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One second-hand rubber tyred two seated Brougham by Stephens and Sons, in good order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Nov. 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE of Provisions for Indian Troops, etc., at "C" Shed, Alexandra Docks on Frere Road.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th day of November, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "C" Shed, Alexandra Docks (entrance from Frere Road).

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, lot of gunny bags, hoop iron, coir ropes, sea dead stock, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of household furniture and Bungalow Materials.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 10th day of November 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No 18, Queen's Road, entrance from Queen's Road and Marine Lines, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture consisting of dining table, arm and armless chairs, meat safes, large durry carpets, cabinets, old China vases, carpets, iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses cloth and gown-presses, chest of drawers, sofas, 36 Volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica, military books, table and hanging lamps, iron water-pipes wood, etc., etc.,

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

Bungalow materials with Mangalore roof tiles.

The property of a retired Military Colonel.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—Private offers for the bungalow materials will be received by the Auctioneers before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ANOTHER TRIUMPHANT WEEK-END.

"THE TORRENT OF VENGEANCE."

A spectacular drama in which the rivalry between two neighbouring town-builders leads to one breaking by dynamite the dam and thus trying to flood the town of the other. The son of the later wanted to marry the daughter of the former who was behaving in a shabby way towards the young man. The survival of righteousness is seen at the end of the story. The flood is a boomaring, wrecking the city of the wrecker and passing harmlessly by the other one.

"SCORCHED WINGS."

Showing how badly trained girls can behave in a manner which will not promote marriages. A promissing young man engaged to a girl is discarded by her in the hope of marrying a man possessing a big Castle in Europe. At last all Castles in the Air are crumbled to the ground and the girl by her experience learns the sanctity of marriage.

"THE VOICE OF THE TEMPTER."

Human nature at times is exacting during the lifetime of a man but at times it is so even after death. A man leaving a legacy to his nephew orders him to marry his cousin whom he had never seen. The young man finds her serving in a restaurant and marries her. She cannot forget her habits acquired during her lower stage of life and the husband has to put up with it. At last he adopts "Taming of the Shrew" methods and he succeeds.

Also the last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

A VIVACIOUS MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

It should be noted that taxi-cars and victorias are always available at the door of the Royal Opera House at the close of all performances. If the patrons desire the staff will secure vehicles for them. It is inadvisable to leave the precincts of the house in the expectation of getting a chance convenience.

DO YOU WANT

to see a really good picture?

Keep one day in the week to see the film version of that celebrated novel

VENDETTA

By Marie Corelli

A Veritable Literary Treat. One of the Grandest Screen Productions yet attempted

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45 10-30.

HALF RATES, Re. 1, to As. 2.

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

PHOTO ALBUM PRICE Re, 1.

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT! **EVERY NIGHT!**

GRACE CUNARD FEATURED IN THE BORN OF THE PEOPLE.
A Universal film in two acts, our another star drama.
IN THE GRIP OF VILLAIN IN 4 ACTS, 6,000 FEET LONG, COLOUR DRAMA.
USUAL HALF RATES. COMMENCING NEXT WEEK.

RUN AWAY PINE

40,000 feet long serial.

Watch for further advertisement. This Cinema will be closed on Monday the 6th inst. on account of Moharram.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
Last Performances and Farewell of the present

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

on Termination of their Eastern Tour 1916.

TO-NIGHT
Monday, November 6th
Final Performance
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

Tuesday, November 7th
FOR THE LAST TIME
"CHARLIE'S AUNT."

Wednesday, November 8th
"A COUNTY GIRL."

Thursday, November 9th
Final Performance
"THE ONLY GIRL."

Friday, November 10th
Last performance of the old favourite.
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

Saturday, November 11th
GRAND VAUDEVILLE NIGHT
A mammoth Collection of the Entire Company's Specialities.

Sunday, November 12th
Special Reduced priced Matinee at 6 p.m.
To be announced later.

Prices at 9-30 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6 :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.
A GREAT CINEMA Programme!
For the first time in Bombay
French Official War Films of the Greatest Battle in History:

The Defence of Verdun

Remarkable pictures of this Colossal Struggle taken at Great Risk by Operators on the War Scarred battlefields where our Immortal Allies are defeating the Hun to-day. Secrets of the Great Defence revealed.

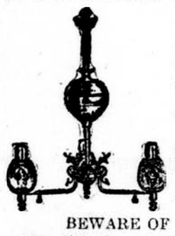
A Top Notch Nordisk Film
'The AMOROUS DETECTIVE'
A Comedy by the sad Sea Waves
The Corpulant Tec and the pretty bathers.
Popular Cinema Prices, Rs. 2 to 4 annas

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP
FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.
Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.

Price Complete Lamp Rs. **5**
Price Extra Dry Battery N. 1689 As. **12**

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.
HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT,
Abdul Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work, no Bother.
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.
Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night,
In more than 50 different styles,
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.
Catalogue Free
SOLE AGENTS.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and defirs to cameras &c. carefully executed

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

THE BIGGEST STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
Motor and Motor Cycle Accessories.

All sorts of Horns, all sorts of Head, Side and Tail Lamps. Accumulators, Dash Board Mirrors, High tension and Low tension wire. Motor Dash Watches, Body fittings, all sorts and of all makes; Sparking Plugs, Ball Bearings of all sizes just arrived. Tyre sundries. H. F. Vulcanizers and all sorts of spare parts and tools. with carburetters, steel bolts and nuts, Stepney wheels. Ford Car spare parts, all sorts of Motor Tools, Whittle Belting, Brake lining, etc., etc. Fresh stock is received every mail.

AT MODERATE PRICE.
BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic address—
"Motolaunch" Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.
Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."
WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—9—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4th.

Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon, Oct. 26
Dovre	Siquland	Singapore, Oct. 20
Yamagata Maru	Kudo	Yokohama, Sept. 29

Nov. 5th.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov. 3

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4th.

Hellas	Berg	Bangkok & Colombo
Malay Maru	Nemoto	Kobe, etc.
Banca	Phillips	Calcutta, etc.
Singu	Reid	Rangoon

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	astalia	for Liverpool, etc.

Nov. 4.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 28th ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

S. S. Dovre:—The steamer Dovre, 733 tons, Captain T. Siquland, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Yamagata Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yamagata Maru, 2,346 tons, Captain K. Kudo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yokohama, which port she had left on September 29th, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Malay Maru, 2,821 tons, Captain M. Nemoto, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, Osaka and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain G. Phillips, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta and intermediate ports, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound), on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 3rd instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, 4th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Saizon Maru	Yamamoto	O. S. K.
B. Totomi Maru	Kamuda	N. Y. K.
C. & R. Mogoni Maru	Kajimoto	M. M. Shirai
F. Hudson Maru	Tukesha	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Bronzwing	Fairbairn	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Ondia	Warrington	M. M. & Co
P. CrewHall	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati		B. S. N. Co
Ponani		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tatyabi	Exley	L. D. S. Co
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. Graham & Co
3 Loredano	Bir	V. S. N. Co
6 Asiatic		W. & A. G. & Co
7 Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
8 Angler	Winchester	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Natrung	Grant	T. M. & Co
15 Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
16 Taisho Maru		N. Y. K.

M. W. D. D:

City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Dara	Loftus	J. F. & Co
8 Reading	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Sidetord	Relume	W. & A. G. & Co
11 Dastalia		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Dia	Faweet	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Flor-de-Lis	Addo	Bhoji
Firozi	Grey	T. M. & Co
Hejaz	Turnel	T. M. & Co
Kuroshima Maru	Mishikama	
Kasato Maru	Hori	O. S. K.
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nigrant	Thomson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Okhla	Bainbor	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarsat	Bruce	J. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co
Tatsuta Maru	Hirate	N. Y. K.
Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

Nov 4.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 75 cwts. kismies, K. M. Nathoo; 200 bales savri cotton, H. Lattonsey and Co.; 14 hogsheads Indian chutney, N. K. Jasawala; 1,080 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Brothers; 75 cwts. gum Arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 25 cwts. liquorice roots, M. Jafferbhoy; 188 cwts. liquorice roots, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 233 cwts. almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia (s) 38 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 100 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha; 100 bales wool, H. S. Jan Mahomed; 3 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 200 bales oily fly cotton, P. Moolchand.

City of Paris (s) 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton waste clean, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton waste clean, Commercial Trading Co.; 41 cwts. ginjelly seed, O. Govindji and Co.; 150 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dara (s) 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Reading (s) 20,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Bronzewing (s) 5,000 cwts. linseed, D. B. Khan and Co.; 10,002 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 13,540 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Saigon Maru (s) 2,500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru (s) 15 cwts. senna leaves, C M. Bhesania and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru (s) 15 cwts. senna leaves. C M. Bhesania and Co.

Malay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa and Co.; 2,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 92 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 425 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Malay Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 4.

S. S. Hejaj, from Jeddah, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—33 cases 4 bundles specie, 26 bundles gum, 112 bundles broken metals, 4 pieces gun metal, 6 bundles sana, 4 bundles dry skins.

S. S. Totomi Maru, from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—21 bales canvas, 243 bales 64 cases cotton sheeting, 79 cases cotton goods, 22 cases perfumery, 7 cases spectacles, 300 casks cement, 300 cases beer, 22 packages copper wire, 9 packages crucibles, 1 case mirror, 100 casks sulphate of iron, 85 cases camphor, 50 drums bleaching powder, 400 bags sugar, 1 case silk goods, 1 case shoes, 10 cases yellow metal plate, 3 bales matting, 1 case sticks, 47 cases 50 crates glass bottles, 235 cases wax, 12 bales cotton shirting, 60 bales cotton drill, 160 casks alum, 1 case carpet, 26 bales 34 cases cotton yarn, 1 case cotton tape, 454 cases porcelainware, 54 cases soap, 32 cases brass rods, 40 cases 11 packages earthenware, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 36 cases clocks, 13 cases spun silk, 54 cases brass wire, 8 bundles 31 cases brass sheets, 14 cases 30 packages copper rods, 8 cases cardamoms, 3 bags lead dross, 271 bags copra, 1 case ebony elephants, 202 bags arecanuts, 197 cases 50 bags tea, 1,135 bags sago flour, 50 bags damar bater, 6 bales paper, 48 bags coffee, 16 bags rice cocoa, 199 bags betel nuts, 12 bags cocoa, 40 cases benjamin, 40 pieces zinc slabs, 142 bags nutmegs, 28 bags cubebs, 23 cases vermillion, 25 baskets gambier, 996 bundles rattan, 3 chests 2 bundles fine silk, 200 cases fire-crackers.

S. S. Kasato Maru, from Osaka, Agents O. S. Kaisha.—38 packages brass bar, 25 bales cotton shirting, 78 bales 15 cases cotton sheeting, 55 bales cotton yarn, 130 bales 9 cases cotton drill, 60 cases glass bangles, 135 cases glass bottles, 211 cases cotton goods, 2 packages copper bar, 191 cases porcelainware, 121 cases camphor, 40 bags starch, 50 casks coal pitch, 2 cases musical instruments, 800 casks cement, 2,160 casks sulphate of iron, 150 casks alum, 415 casks sulphate of copper, 9 cases soap, 178 cases beer, 50 cases 50 drums bleaching powder, 429 rolls 36 bales matting, 5 cases cassia oil, 50 cases cassia, 11 cases woollen yarn, 15 cases aniline salt, 23 cases peppermint crystal, 26 bales paper, 18 cases 5 bales silk, 437 pieces pine planks, 5 bales ningho cloth, 9 cases umbrella furniture, 78 cases silk goods, 160 cases wax, 1,535 pieces planks, 50 bales ginger, 1,681 cases milk, 12 cases chocolate, 37 cases shoes, 3,551 bags sugar, 25 cases galangal, 115 cases preserves, 1 case preserved fruits, 2 cases confectionery, 2 cases safron, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 3 cases perfumery, 3 cases watches, 1 case hemoglobine, 32 cases brandy, 2,927 pieces sapan wood, 14 bags cocoa, 1 cask colour, 2 cases tissues, 699 cases tea, 46 bags plumbago, 59 cases cardamoms, 4 bags nutmegs, 50 pieces zinc slabs, 3 bags copper, 21 bags brass, 369 bags copra, 125 bales mat fibre.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The disturbance in Kashmir yesterday caused very low temperature in Baluchistan and has passed away eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore; local in Upper Burma, Orissa and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Hyderabad and on north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab seven inches, Mandalay and Maymyo one, False Point two, Gulbarga one and a half, Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Further diminution of rain in Upper Burma and extention in Hyderabad and Madras.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Rainfall occurred chiefly in the northern half of the Peninsula and condition are slightly unsettled in the Andaman Sea. Rainfall has been local in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, north Madras Coast and a few falls occurred in Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches; Akyab three; Bijapur and Cocanada one and a half; Waltair three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in south Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Sind and at Bikaner and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect at some stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and night temperature are in excess in the southern half of the division, while in the northern half skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Konkan and moderately or heavily clouded in the south Konkan The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.66in., Bijapur 0.56 and Nizamabad 0.21in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few showers have occurred in Malabar.

Some showers are likely in the Deccan, the south Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few showers may occur also on the west coast of the Peninsula.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	4	m 6	14	26	5	4	m 1	5a	18	7
		6	57a	24	1					
Sun.	5	m 7	19	26	6	5	m 0	57	19	3
		8	14a	26	0		1	57a	17	6
Mon.	6	m 8	17	26	8	6	m 2	6	19	1
		9	13a	27	2		2	40a	15	6
Tues.	7	m 9	6	26	10	7	m 3	2	18	11
		9	59a	28	1		3	19a	15	8
Wed.	8	m 9	48	26	11	8	m 3	50	18	10
		10	42a	28	9		3	56a	13	1
Thur	9	m 10	27	26	10	9	m 4	34	18	9
		11	23a	29	1		4	32a	14	10
Fri.	10	m 11	5	26	8	10	m 5	16	18	11
							5	7a	14	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 4	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 5	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 6	(Monday)	,, 6h. 41m.	,, 6h. 4m.
,, 7	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 42m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 8	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 42m	,, 6h 3m
,, 9	(Thursday)	,, 6h 43m	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 10	(Friday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1917 Nov.	2nd.,	11h. 20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	10th.,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quartr	,,	18th.,	3h. 20.5m. a.m
New Moon	,,	25th.,	2h. 20.4m. p.m.

It is understood that the amalgamation of various associations and leagues representing the Anglo-Indian community will be discussed at the conference to be held in Jhansi in December next.

Mr. Gow, Magistrate, Ambala, has passed orders in the assault case in which one Kundanlal, a lawyer's clerk, assaulted Mr. Tarachand, pleader, Ambala, causing injuries. The accused was found guilty under Section 326 of the Penal Code and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

GET THE VEN-YUSA HABIT
& Watch Your Beauty Grow Daily.

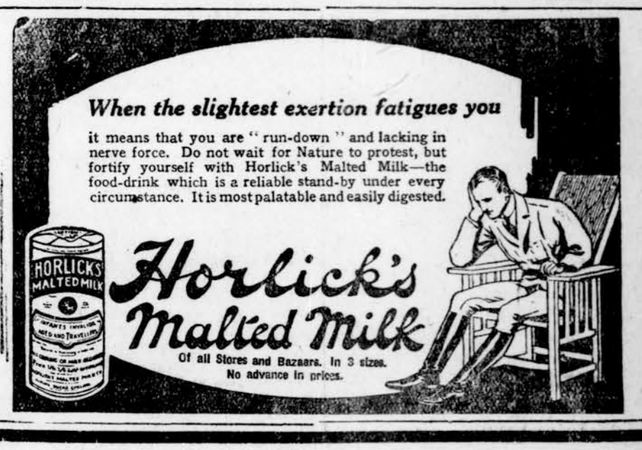
VEN-YUSA is a unique preparation which is heavily charged with vitalising oxygen and supplies just that natural outside aid which is necessary to keep the skin clear, soft and flexible.

Ven-Yusa is the acme of refinement and free from all trace of gum or coarse minerals, from excess of water, from rancidity, and from greasiness. Above all, Ven-Yusa stimulates and cleanses the pores, and by its rejuvenating action endows the skin with health and loveliness.

Get the Ven-Yusa habit, ladies, and learn what it means in an addition to your personal comfort and youthful appearance.

VEN-YUSA *Crème de Luxe*

One Rupee per Jar, at Chemists, Bazaars, Perfumers, &c., or by post from The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or Messrs. Krug & Co., Bombay.


When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.
No advance in prices.

GREAT ATTRACTION
ON
Hornby Road.
THE PROPRIETORS OF
"CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW-ROOM"
which has lately being opened at 239, Hornby Road, next to Bessho & Co., respectfully invite Ladies and Gentlemen to visit their show-room. Some exceptionally rare articles, in beautiful Fancy Dinner and Tea-sets, Glass, Cutlery, Lamps, Alluminium and enamel-ware, Toys, and above all very rich Plated-ware from best English Manufacturers are presented to the public at
PRICE EXTREMELY MODERATE.
We are already patronised by many Ladies and Gentlemen.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,
PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.
PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

ESTD. 1877.
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TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

EVENTUALLY
YOU WILL USE
YE, CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY!
Guard the efficiency of labour you employ against whatever cause that mars it. If Malaria be the trouble, do not hesitate, but use without delay SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the only CURE for Malaria and Fevers. Remember cheap medicines like cheap labour ultimately prove the dearer Squibb's is not only effective but prompt in its effects. Hence, it minimizes the cost of medicine, the loss of labour and the duration of suffering. It is useful alike in the home, in the office or in the workshop.
MADON SONS & CO. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.

To-night! **OLYMPIA CINEMA** To-night!

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE IRON CLAW

PATHE'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION Surpassing everything seen at any time in Bombay, featuring World's Greatest Stars, PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE and SHELDON LEWIS.

READ the Stories of this Wonderful film in the "Bombay Chronicle" and then SEE it at our Theatre.

The Costlier film ever produced.

N. B.—Free List is entirely suspended during the continuance of this Serial.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, Saturday, Nov. 3rd.

	Bales
Total in sight	4,971,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	2,500,000
Last receipts	186,000
American	3,5 ..,000
Other	1,000
Total sales	44,000
Last receipts	500
Total Spinners' sales	4,000
.. Export	1,000
East Indian Export	2,000
.. .. Stock	46,000
.. .. Forwarded	1,000
.. .. Actual export	2,000
.. .. Imports	1,000
.. .. Spinners' on	884,000
American afloat	7,000
East Indian Afloat	3 2,000
Total Afloat	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3rd

Day's Exports to Great Britain	$1,000
.. to Continent	6,000
Fair day Cotton (3rd quality)	4.75
Decreased Units	67
Buyers Commercial Bids	67

New York, Nov. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	$1,000
Futures at New York Tuesday	15.9
.. ..	15.04
Spot Cotton at New York	15.4
.. .. Orleans	15.5
Futures at New Orleans Tuesday	15.4
.. ..	15.24

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 4th

Bar Silver Spot	32 3/4
Closing Rate of silver:—Small supplies steady.	
Bank Rate	5½
Discount Rates 3 months	5 9/16
.. Bankers Bank rate 6 months	5½
.. Fine Trade bills 3 months	5½
.. .. 4	5½
.. .. 6	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
.. ..	4½
Transfers on Calcutta Bk 1,00,000 ..	
.. .. Bombay Bk 12,00,000 ..	@ 1-4 5/32
.. .. Madras Bk 4,00,000 ..	
Consols 2½%	54½
Bullion Paper 3½%	57
Bullion Stock at ½ Sterling Loan	57½
Government Securities 4½	57½
Bk. On London at Paris French	27.10

London, Nov. 3rd

Consols 2½%	54½
Bullion Paper 3½%	57
Bullion Stock at ½ Sterling Loan	57½
Government Securities 4½	57½
Bk. On London at Paris French	27.10

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 3rd.

3½% 1925—1928	86½
4½ 1929—1945	89.8

London, Nov. 4th

3½% 1925—1928	86½
4½ 1929—1945	89.8

THE MAILS.

London, Nov. 4th,

The Bombay Mails have been delivered to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.—Bombay sellers	72/6
Wheat Choice Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.—Cargo ste mer rate	70
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian—Quay of Discharge Nov. ..	76
Barley.	
Karachi Barley—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	56
Rangoon, Pennyporn Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. Buyers	73/9
Rangoon Mandalay Common 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	73/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	95/6
Tons of Linseed—Firm	76/6
Tons suspended Nov.-Dec. Quoted	76/6
Bombay Cotton seed (basis and delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£21-50-
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£146
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£1 4
Copper Braziers	£140
Yellow Metal	10
Hard spelter	41
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine hard cure November Buyers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/7

London Nov 4th.

WHEAT

Wheat White Delhi per 492 lbs C I F Nominal	
Wheat Choice Red Karachi per 492 lbs. Nominal	
Nov. Dec. Sellers	70
AUSTRALIAN.	
South Australian Not offered	
Barley.	
Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec Sellers	56
Rangoon, Pennyporn Usual Bold Nov. Dec. Buyers	73/9
Rangoon Mandalay Common 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	76
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Buyers	95 9
Tons Rangoon Nov.-Dec. Buyers	76/6
COTTONSEED.	
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£25/5/0
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£146
Standard Copper G.M.B	£124
Copper Braziers	£147
Yellow Metal	10
Hard spelter	43
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 14 15 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.	19/3
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.	22 6
Do. Karachi Nov.	22 7
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.	26 6
Do. do. Bombay Nov	26/6
Do. do. Karachi Nov.	26/7
Tone:—Firmer.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov. Value	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/7½

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 27th of Ardibehist, 1286.
Mahomedan: 8th of Moharrum, 1335.
Hindu: 11th of Kartik Sud, 1973
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.; Sunset: 6h. 6m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Opera Co. To-night's the Night at 8-10.
TUESDAY, Nov. 7.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. "Charlie's Aunt" at 9-10.
WEDNESDAY, November 8.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. "A Country Girl" at 9-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, November 9.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co "The Only Girl" at 9-10.
FRIDAY, Nov. 10.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Opera Co., "The Belle of New York" at 9.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, Nov. 11.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Opera Co. "Grand Vaudeville Night" at 8-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6.30 and Bandmann Opera at 8-30.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 1, 3-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 11 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Nov. 6.

396. Battalion Duties—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending 11th instant. Next for Duty "A" Coy.

"A" Coy.—Tuesday November 7th, No. III Section and the Company reserviste will parade at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Drill Order.

Friday November 10th, N. C. Officers will parade at 6.15 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Drill Order.

"B" Coy.—Tuesday November 7th, Coy. parade at 7 a.m. Headquarters. Miniature Range 6—9 p.m.

Wednesday November 8th, Machine Gun Class at 7 a.m. Headquarters. Friday November 10th, No parade.

"C" Coy.—Recruits, Monday and Friday at Headquarters 6-15 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday Coy. parades at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Drill Order.

"D" Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill Order.

"E" (Cyclist) Coy.—Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday 6-30 p.m. Motor Cyclist Section.—Parades at Head-Quarters on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.

"F" Coy.—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

"G" Coy.—Coy. parade on Thursday Nov. 9th, at 7-15 a.m., at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Uniform, Shirts and Shorts. There will be no Coy. parade on Tuesday November 7th.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade on Thursday November 9th at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order (Kilts).

Recruits Drills on Tuesday November 7th and Friday November 10th at 7-15 a.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Optional, Rifles and Sidearms to be brought.

403. Transfers.—The following transfers will take effect from this date:—

No. 7999 Vol. F. Leahe, from "B" Coy. at Motor Cyclists Section.

No. 8969 Vol. T. E. Lieberherr, from "B" Coy. to Motor Cyclist Section.

No. 8391 Vol. W. L. E. Aitken, from "J" Coy. to Active Service Coy.

No. 8923 Vol. R. E. Lee, from "J" Coy. to Active Service Coy.

No. 6066 Vol. E. Gill, from "P" to "A" Coy. from 24th October 1916..

404. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 9047 Vol. H. E. Donohoe, No. 9048 Vol. J. G. Morris, No. 9049 Vol. W. T. Leahy, No. 9050 Vol. T. F. Phillips & No. 9051 Vol J. P. Carey, to "A" Coy.

No. 9052 Cyc. C. H. Gawthorne, to "E" (Cyclist) Coy.

405. In accordance with Government Notification No. 7179 dated 30th October 1916, Captain Percy Eccles is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 23rd October 1916.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, Nov. 6.

1024 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 11th November 1916:—

At Headquarters:—

Bulzers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5.30 p.m.

At Satara:—

Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

1025 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarters Office two days beforehand.

1026 Miniature Range.—Wednesday Nov 8th Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd Lieut., Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE G.I.P. MECHANICS INSTITUTE, BYCULLA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bath., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play, this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Nellore with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo arrived Aden at 5 a.m. on Sunday the 5th instant.

BHATTIA MITRA MANDAL.

The annual social gathering of this Mandal will be held this evening at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Sukhadwalla Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, when in addition to the usual procedure the portrait of the late Rao Bahadur Shith Vasanji Akimji will be unveiled and prizes to Bhatia Volunteers will be given.

MAILS FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Mails for Ceylon the Straits settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S. S. Kaisernind will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th inst. Parcels and registered letters will be accepted upto 6.30 p.m. on Monday the 6th inst.

HINDI SWEDENBORG SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society two more lectures will be delivered by Rev. S. J. C. Goldsack (of Glasgow) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, one on Wednesday the 8th instant on "Who was Emanuel Swedenborg?" with Mr. M. R. Bhatt, as President, and the other on Saturday, 11th instant on "National Christianity." Each meeting will begin at 6 p.m. and is open to the public.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

To-day being the closing day of the Ramayan reading, the following programme will be gone through at the Institution at 9 p.m. Ramayan Reading; Lecture by Prof. N. M. Khare; Report of the Shri Ram Sangit Hall Fund by Mr. R. M. Bakre; Address by Mr Kalianrai G. Ghoda B.A.; Request to the President to Declare the Hall Open; Prize Distribution; President's Address; Closing of Ramayan Reading with Arti; and Distribution of Prasad.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The male and female students of the First Aid class organized by the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., and conducted by Dr. S. N. Nanavatkar, L.M. & S., were examined by Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, L.M. & S., Corps Surgeon of the Brigade at Bandra on 28-10-16 and the following have been declared to have passed the examination.—

For Vouchers:—Messrs. Bamrao K. Rane, B. K. Rane, G. B. Manker, K. V. Gupte, Edward Rego and W. J. Martin.

For Certificates:—Mrs. R. M. Bocarro, Miss Amy D'Cunha, Miss Edith Bocarro, Miss Margaret Phillips, Miss Hermione Bocarro, Miss Phyllis O'Neil and Miss Louisa Dias, and Messrs. Joseph Bocarro, Ernest D'Monte Dominic Correa, S. L. Patker, Edward Fonseca, Andrew Pereira, Anthony Pereira, Charles Phillips, Luis Pereira, Mathew Rosario, Y. V. Phanse, Rufus O'Neil, Stephen D'Mello, Edwin D'Mello, Joseph Pereira, Chandulal A. Jardos and George Bocarro.

S. S. CITY OF YORK.

The Ellerman Lines s. s. City of York Commander J. Wilson which left Liverpool on the 14th ultimo is expected to arrive today with the following passengers:—

Mr. F W Brownrigg, Mrs Burke, Miss Burke, 5 children and infant, Mrs Broadley, Mr. J W Broadley, Mrs G Boardman and child, Mrs Connaughton and two children, Mrs Drummond, infant and nurse, Miss E Dooley, Miss H Fanaken, Miss G Gilling, Mrs Gillespie and child, Miss Goddard (Nurse), Miss B Hilsmore, Miss M Hodges, Miss H Jackson, Mrs Foster Joseph and child, Mrs M Judah, Mrs M A Keble, Mr. V Rama Krishna, Mrs Lutter, child and nurse, Mr. D G Mitchell, Mrs Mitchell, Rev. G A Mackeggie, Mrs Mackeggie, Mr J S Melville, Mrs Myatt and child, Miss McGregor, Miss E Miller, Mr M L Oakes, Mrs Oakes, Mr C B Peters, Mrs Peters, Mrs. J S Plowden, Mrs. A. Rothwell, Miss Richardson, Miss M Richardson, Capt. E C Staples, Mrs Staples, Mrs Searle and two children, Miss N Swinfen, Mrs F Simpson Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr J C Ungate, Mrs Wilsey, Miss Wilsey, Miss E Williams, and Miss M White.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3-16—894-13 and 901-13—Captain and V, Lakhamsi Ladha and Co a firm v Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W and Co a firm, Part heard.

In Re Indian Cos. Act VII 3-16 of 1913 & Re Howard Bullough Mills Co. Ld. In-Liquidation.—Payne and Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld (in Liquidation) v The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and ors, Craigie B & C

13.10—1363-15—Edgelow G W & Co, Shirin v The Standard Bank Ld, Payne and Co.

20-16—310-15—Tyabjee D & Co, Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm v Aboobucker Abdul Rahiman & Co a firm Little & Co.

31-16—746-15—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhagu Shivji v Maya Shini Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shai Khani, Subnis and G.

14-16—1068-14—Tyabji D & Co, Manalal Rugnath & ors, Radhakison Ramjiwan a firm, Captain and V.

92-16—585-15—Edgelow G W & Co, Haridas Ranchordas & anr v The Mercantile Bank of India Ld Crawford B & Co,

93-16—478-16—Jehangir & S, Fatma Begum & ors v Ismail Haji Allasakhia and anr, Vachha & Co.

35-16—205-15—J A Valles, Parwatibai v Thakubai Widow and ors, M B Chothia.

98-16—607-15—Motichand and D, Virchand Dalcharam a firm v Messrs. Pulse & Co. a firm, Shroff D & D.

38-16—153-16—Payne and Co, Khansabai Widow & anr v Sir Ibrahim Ramhimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell & Ez.

40-16—25-6—Wadia G and Co, Bai Ratanbai Widow v Sha Dhanrup Sheraji & Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

41-16—153-15—Dikshit D and P, Shrinath Jasrup & ors v Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm, Motichand & D.

S. C. 42-16—728-16—Merwanji K & Co, Ramdayal Jamnalal a firm v Messrs. Nityanand Umanand a firm, Captain and V.

43-16—779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v Amichand Khushalchand & ors, M. B. Chothia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

1402-14—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

31-09—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Moolibai v Chunilal Pitamber and ors, Sabnis and G, Ard H D and Co, Little and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1443-15—Payne and Co, Goomaji Prithviraj a firm v Mirjamal Gajanand a firm Patell and Ez.

965-16—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Vallabhdas Ravji and anr, Mirza M and M, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

121-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

192-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

848-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell & Ez.

587-16.—Bhemji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devchand, & ors, Surajmal and Co.

S C Ct 485-15503-16.—Molvi H M & R. Mohanlal Narandas v. A K Khambatta, a anr, Payne & Co., In Person.

850-16.—Matu J & M. Messrs. Dadoo & Co., a firm. v. Jafferbhoy Pradhan & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

1172-15—Malvi H M and R. Kasturchand Sadasukh v Shamchandra Rampratab, Surajmal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

797-15.—Crawford B & Co., Bai Oomabai, widow v. Yeshwantrao Ghanasham Nadkarni and ors, Chitnis M and K, Khanderao L & M, Smetham B & Co., Part Heard.

S C 1073-16.—Motichand & D, Shavaksha D Daver v. Rustomji B Wadia, Sabnis & G.

1359-13.—Mans H M & Co., Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar & ors v. Dinanath Balkrishna Dandekar and ors, Dubash & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co., Bhaishanker K & G, Matubhai J & M, Tyabji D and Co.

483-16.—Captain and V, Sulleman Meghji v. Haji Ebrahim Elias, Mulla and M.

1102-15—Captain & Vaidya Bai Pasei Widow v. Amritlal Baldevdas and anr., Sunderdas & Co.

1327-15—Captain & V., Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha, v. Currimbhai Lalji Sajan and anr., Matubhai J. & M.

1322-15 Mansuklal & Co., Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, v. Sorabji Framji and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., Purnanand & Co.

12-16.—Motichand & D, Bhabhutmal Sardarmal & anr v. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper, Mulla and M.

107-16—C P De Sunha, Pandurang Balerishna Pathak, v. Vinayak Pandurang Gothaskar and anr., Raghavaya N & Co.

125-16—Khanderao L & M, Ramchandra Krishnarao Telang and ors., v. Udhavji Dhanjibhai, Edgelow G W & Co.

53-16—Malvi H M & R Shankarlal Liladhar, v. Messrs. Ebji Umersi a firm and anr. Bhaishanker K & G.

501-16.—Nadirshaw and D, Dinbai, widow v. Curseji Bevamji Daroswalla, Crawford B & Co.

172-16—Matubhai J & M, Hoosemaboo, Mahomedally Ahmedally, Mirza M & M.

321-16—Tyabji D & Co., A H. Vishram, v. The Hon. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors. Patell and Ez.

964-16—Edgelow G W & Co, Narotam Morarji Morarji Gokuldas & ors. v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation), Little & Co.

583-16—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda, Edgelow G W & Co

182-16—Jam E and D, Fatmabai widow and anr v Tyabally Abdool Hoosein and ors, Payne and Co, Un P and P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

UMMARY SUITS FOR DISMISSAL UNDER 194 FOR CHAMBERS.

972-15—N C Dalal, Messrs Panachand Dossa and Sons v Madhavrao Parashram. Bhau Borde.

1013-15—Rustomji and Gin, Ramchand Govindram v Gulam Hoosein Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

1192-15—Rustomji and Gin, Kimatrai Dharamdas a firm v Gulam Hoosein Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

1214-15—Unwalla P and Papa, Rustomji Edulji Nusserwanji v Fredoon Rashid Sheriar.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

1143-16—Payne and Co, Maneckji Bomanji Davar v Burjor Framji Dastur.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT)

LONG CAUSES.

718-16—Motichand and D, A L Ferreira v Tulsidas Tejpal, Jam E and D, Part heard, 7-9-16.

146-16—Wadia G and Co, Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Bart and ors v Dadabhoy Nasserwanji Jehangir Wadia, Bhimji and Co, Part heard, 31-10-16.

S C 1030-16—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazdar v Miteui Bussan Kaisha Ltd a firm, Crawford B and Co.

554-16.—Daphtary F & D, Bai Kamlabai alias Kamlabai, widow & anr v. Hirji Shivji Sunderji and anr, Smetham B and Co.

554-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mfg Co (in liquidation) and ors, Bhaishanker K and G. Ardeshir H D and Co.

660-16—Manecklal and Co., Khetsing Laxmidas Ragji an ors v. Maneckbai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

922-16.—Manchershaw & N, Shavakshaw Nuserwanji Dubash v Sorabji Rustomji Subedar, Edg G W and Co.

S C Ct 475/1605-16—Moolchand Hajarimal and anr v Messrs Marshall Sons and Co Ltd. Little and Co

843-16—Bhimji and Co., Vallabhdas Ramdas v Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

764-16—Bhimji and Co, Peraj Hariarm Premabai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

940-16.—Mirza M & M, Sha Vallabhdas Parmanandas Mehta v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas, Payne & Co.

697-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Hunsraj Tejmull, a firm v. Shivnarayen Shivbux & ors, Amin & Desai.

899-16.—Motichand & D, Mukundchand Agarchand Baria, .. Rajmal Hemchand, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

941-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ld. (in liqn), v. Kirpalsing Patpatia, Dubash & Co.

902-16.—Bhimji & Co., Gangabai, widow v. Lalji Ranchhodi, & ors, Pandia & Co.

GERMAN FAILURES IN THE WEST.

FURTHER BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF ITALIANS.

GERMAN FAILURES ON SOMME.

COUNTER-ATTACKS WHOLLY REPULSED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

A British communiqué says: There was considerable hostile shelling around Les Boeufs and against Destremont Farm and Le Sars.

We bombarded the line northwards of the La Bassee Canal in the neighbourhood of Bois Grenier and Messines. One enemy aeroplane was destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

GERMANS' COSTLY ATTACK EAST OF GUEUDECOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—We successfully raided the enemy lines north-east of Armentieres and expelled a strong enemy party from our trenches at Cuinchy.

An enemy counter-attack east of Gueudecourt yesterday suffered very heavy losses in proportion to its strength. Over 100 dead were counted. We took thirty prisoners and captured four machine-guns.

BRITISH BOMBARD ENEMY LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

General Haig last night reported:—We completely repulsed a counter-attack on the trench captured on Thursday eastward of Gueudecourt.

We bombarded enemy lines eastward of Fauquissart and in the neighbourhood of Blairville.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

A TRENCH CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

General Haig this afternoon reports that we surprised and captured a trench east of Gueudecourt and successfully raided trenches at Arras.

FRENCH SUCCESSES ON SOMME AND MEUSE.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN VAUX REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 5.

A communiqué says: North of the Somme the Germans in the morning attempted to eject us from the captured trenches on the western fringe of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The attack which was preceded by a furious bombardment was shattered by a curtain of maxim fire. Parties of the enemy who penetrated our lines were immediately driven out or captured. The whole ground was integrally maintained.

We extended our progress on the right of the Meuse in the region of Vaux. We hold the western part of the village as far as the church. We advanced several hundred yards north-east and east of the fort on the slopes descending to Woevre. We again took prisoners.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING ON SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.

A communiqué says there was intermittent cannonading on the Somme and at Verdun.

RUSSO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

BARON MOTONO'S DECLARATION AT PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.

A Russo-Japanese Society here has given a banquet in honour of Baron Motono, formerly Japanese Ambassador in Petrograd. Baron Motono in a speech said that he rejoiced at the consolidation of the Russo-Japanese friendship. He was convinced of the inviolability of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and said that the Russo-Japanese and Anglo-Japanese agreements naturally supplemented and strengthened each other. He was convinced that the Allies would be victorious.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE IRISH COMMAND.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL TRANSFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

The "Yorkshire Herald" states that Sir John Maxwell succeeds to General H. M. Lawson in the Northern Command and Sir Bryan Mahon succeeds to Sir John Maxwell in Ireland.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH PUSH ON THE MEUSE.

CAPTURE OF FORT VAUX.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.

Last night's communiqué said:—On the right of the Meuse after the capture of Fort Vaux the infantry continued to advance as far as the outskirts of the village of Vaux to the north of Vaux Lake.

We gained a footing on the crest dominating the village. The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack.

There was only the usual artillery firing elsewhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BELT OF EXTERIOR FORTS ROUND VERDUN RE-ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 3.

A communiqué says, owing to the violence of our bombardment for several days the enemy without waiting for an attack of the infantry, whose pressure was becoming ever closer, evacuated Fort Vaux yesterday afternoon. Very heavy explosions were observed in the fort. We occupied this very important work at night without loss. The belt of exterior forts round Verdun is now entirely reestablished and firmly held by us.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme and one in Alsace.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS SACRIFICES AT VAUX

RAPIDITY OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is remarkable that French communiqués yesterday made no mention of the capture of Fort Vaux. It is also curious that Dutch papers, before the issue of the German communiqué, published a telegram from Berlin intimating that Vaux would be evacuated because it was mostly destroyed and now was only an excellent target for French artillery, while with the French capture of Douaumont there was no longer justification for making sacrifices to retain Vaux.

This is significant in view of the enormous sacrifices made by the Germans to capture Vaux. It took the Germans 104 days to force the two and a half miles between Douaumont and Vaux, while the French recovered both the forts in nine days.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TRUE CAUSE OF HUNS' RETIREMENT

SHORTAGE OF CANNON FODDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.

Fort Vaux was evacuated by the Germans in the morning of the 2nd instant and occupied by the French at night. The latter in the trenches 400 yards distant had heard a series of explosions indicating the blowing up of casemates and material. The fort for the past week had been a target for tremendous cannonade, especially from the new French fifteen and quarter inch mortars.

All ingenious German explanations will not succeed in concealing the fact that the reason for the evacuation was that the supply of cannon fodder was running short.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

A Berlin official announcement says that the Germans evacuated Fort Vaux under French bombardment after having blown up the important portion of the fort.

The communiqué mentions that Constanza has been bombarded from the sea and says that the French gained a minor advantage at Les Boeufs, but asserts that British and French attacks elsewhere on the Somme have been repulsed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TURKISH DEFEAT IN THE CAUCASUS.

ATTACK AND FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Turks in the Caucasus attacked on a front from Sighikoldar to Guldarmelikan. They were repulsed by fire and bayonet and fled.

FURTHER ITALIAN GAINS.

WHOLE SALIENT ON CARSO ELIMINATED.

MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

An Italian semi-official statement says two days' incessant fighting on the Northern Carso has not exhausted the dashing eleventh army, which advanced on the 3rd eastwards besides northwards, pivoting on Mount Faiti which is the key of the enemy's defences.

It wheeled south-east, capturing strong defences and eliminating the whole salient. The whole advance covers a track of ground over 2 miles deep and 3½ miles wide. Nine thousand prisoners, including 259 officers, 10 four-inch howitzers with ammunition, numerous machine-guns and much material were captured.

AUSTRIAN THIRD LINE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

An Italian semi-official announcement says that the advance on the Carso was vigorously pushed on the 2nd instant particularly on the ridge commanding the Castagnirizza road, the principal artery of communication.

The Italians from Vallona scaled the rocky terraces eastwards and drove the enemy beyond the hills southwards, advancing over a depth of three and a half miles and reaching the third Austrian line.

The Italians captured valuable observation posts. The trenches taken on the 1st instant consisted of two lines five feet deep excavated from solid rock. These were grouped at important points to form a succession of field redoubts.

The two days' fighting resulted in considerable extension and consolidation of the Italian occupation of the Carso. The fact that a brigadier-general and other high officers were among the prisoners taken on the 2nd instant, shows the depth penetrated by the Italians.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STRONG POSITIONS CAPTURED

3498 PRISONERS AND MUCH WAR MATERIAL TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Italian communiqué says the eleventh army corps, in spite of violent counter-attacks, captured strong positions eastward of Velikikribach and Mount Pecinka.

We extended our lines westward of the Oppacchiasella-Castagnevizza road and took 3,498 prisoners, including 116 officers, two mountain-guns, numerous machine-guns and quantities of munitions.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

An Italian communiqué says our infantry captured a strong position on the southern slopes of the Cimabocche, in the Travignolo valley and consolidated it in spite of violent bombardment.

We advanced more than a kilometre eastwards along the Oppacchiasella-Castagnevizza road.

Further towards the sea a massed attack was smashed up by our fire, the enemy leaving numerous dead. We took 553 prisoners, including eleven officers, a whole battery of howitzers and munitions of all kinds.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION OF RETIREMENT

TRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE OF ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Austrian official announcement says that the Second and Third Italian Armies, which had been brought to full strength with fresh troops since the last big battles opened an offensive in the Gorizia region.

The communiqué describes the Italian artillery bombardment as being of extraordinary violence and says that afterwards the Italian infantry delivered an assault in massed formations, seven brigades at one point advancing over a narrow front.

The Austrians claim that several attacks were repulsed, but admit that the Italians on the northern part of the Carso gained ground beyond "our advanced ruined lines," while Bossvica remained in Italian hands after attack by eight divisions.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRONTIER FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA.

PURSUIT IN VULCAN PASS CONTINUES.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN ROTERTURM REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 4.

A communiqué says:—Our pursuit in the Vulcan Pass continues. We have here captured four more guns and much war material.

Violent fighting is taking place on the whole front at Roterturm Pass.

The enemy violently attacked in Buzeu Valley and occupied two heights and progressed beyond the frontier.

There is no change elsewhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIANS' ADVANCE.

CAPTURES OF GUNS AND PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Roumanian communiqué says: We advanced west of the Buzen River and captured material. We advanced northwards at Tablabutzi and captured a hundred prisoners and two machine-guns in the Telajan Valley.

We continued the pursuit west of the Vulcan Pass and captured 435 prisoners, four guns, 20 machine-guns and much material.

All is quiet in the Dobrudja.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS' VALOUR

KING FERDINAND'S STIRRING TRIBUTE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 4.

King Ferdinand in an order to the troops dated October 22nd, pays a tribute to their valour and says:—Let no unit retire. Every position lost should immediately be attacked and retaken. Our mountains, the cradle and shield of our race for thousands of years, should be an impenetrable wall.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEATH OF A ROUMANIAN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 3.

The child Prince Mircea has died of typhoid.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN S.W. FRONT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Russian communiqué says there was desperate fighting on the south-western front in the wooded region south of the village of Lipitzadolnaya. The enemy after a furious bombardment with heavy guns attacked in great strength. They were repulsed at various points by counter-attacks but captured a portion of the advanced trenches on the heights east of Lipitzadolnaya. Fifighting continues.

The attempts of the enemy to attack the Roumanians in the Alt Valley in Transylvania collapsed under cannonade. The enemy in the direction of the Vulcan Pass continues to retire northward pressed by the Roumanians who have captured four guns and prisoners.

The Dobrudja is quiet.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN GALICIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

A Russian communiqué shows that yesterday was a day of small things. We regained a little ground west of the Stokhod and in Galicia.

AUSTRIA AND GALICIA.

EMPEROR'S UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the Emperor Francis Joseph, in a letter to Premier Koerber, announces his intention to grant autonomy to Galicia when the new State of Poland comes into existence. He charges Koerber to prepare measures for the legal realisation of the new state of affairs.

BRITISH VICTORY ON STRUMA.

CAPTURE OF BARAKLIDZUMA.

LINE ADVANCED BY SEVERAL KILOMETRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in Macedonia says the British capture of Baraklidzuma, a fortified village covering a square mile of ground, on October 31st. was the result of a skilful attack which advanced the British line on the Struma by several kilometres at practically insignificant cost.

The weather was very unfavourable, but in spite of a night march in torrential rain and a long wait in the early morning in sodden clothes in trenches half-full of water, the troops advanced with great dash and carried out the programme without a hitch, attacking the defences frontally.

Simultaneously, an outflanking movement cut off the retreat of the Bulgarians, the majority of whom were in the village and surrendered.—*Appeared in our Sunday London.*

A VILLAGE STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

A French official message from Salonika says the British stormed the village of Alitsa on the left bank of the Struma.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE CERNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 5.

A communiqué from the Eastern Army says the artillery duel continues at various points. It is fiercest on the Cerna. There has been no infantry action.

GERMAN REVERSES IN EAST AFRICA.

FIGHTING ON RUSUDJE RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

An East African communiqué says, the German forces, which were dislodged from Tabora, have been endeavouring to break through to Mahenge and somewhat confused and severe fighting has occurred in the direction of Iringa since the 22nd October.

A small detachment of the Rhodesian police, under Colonel Baxendale, were ambushed and suffered heavily in a dense bush. Colonel Baxendale was wounded and captured.

A strong German force suffered in similar manner on the 23rd October, twelve miles north of Iringa, the commander being wounded and captured. Strong German attacks against Iringa were beaten off.

General Northey's column was engaged successfully on the Rusudje river, southwest of Mahenge.

COMFORTS FOR KUT PRISONERS.

STEAMER SUNK BY ENEMY SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The India Office announces that an enemy submarine has sunk a steamer, which was proceeding to Alexandria with comforts valued at £6,700 for Indians taken prisoners at Kut. The whole consignment which was insured was lost.

It is hoped that owing to the kindness of joint war committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John most of the necessary stores will be obtained on loan from the Red Cross depot at Alexandria. The balance will be despatched very shortly.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MASS LEVY IN GERMANY.

CENSUS ORDERED FOR WAR PURPOSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

The German Federal Council has ordered a census to be taken on December 1st for war purposes. This is probably connected with a levy *en masse*.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CIVIL WAR IN GREECE.

CONSTANTINE'S TROOPS REMAIN IN THESSALY.

BATTERIES SENT TO EKATERINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Greek newspaper Hesperini states that the King has decided to annul the order to transfer the troops from Thessaly to Peloponnesus in consequence of the Nationalist advance.

The British Minister had a long conference with the King on the subject of the occupation of Ekaterini.

The Athens Government has ordered three mountain batteries and two companies of infantry from Larissa to Ekaterini to eject the Nationalists.

The situation is serious.

THE OCCUPATION OF EKATERINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Nov. 3.

The Venizelists occupied Ekaterini because the garrison attempted to prevent the passage of a battalion proceeding from Verria to join the National Army at Salonika.

BULGAR HUMANITY TOWARDS BRITISH PRISONERS.

The prisoners confirm other evidence as to the humanity of the Bulgars towards British prisoners and wounded.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

M. VENEZELOS ON PRACTICAL SUPPORT OF ENTENTE.

CASUALTIES IN OCCUPATION OF EKATERINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Nov. 4.

M. Venizelos is satisfied with the practical support of the Entente and therefore says he is indifferent to a formal recognition.

There were thirteen royalist and twenty Venizelist casualties in fight before the occupation of Ekaterini. The Royalists are now eight miles south and are afraid to advance against large nationalist forces.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Athens says, the Venizelists state that the occupation of Ekaterini was necessary because of the torpedoing of the nationalist transports, making it necessary to convey volunteers by railway.

CONSTANTINE'S RIGID NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Government has refused to consent to the Allies using light Greek warships with French crews against submarines on the ground that it would be equivalent to a departure from neutrality.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram to "The Times" from Cairo says that the ceremony of receiving Holy Carpet on its return from Mecca was held on the 2nd instant. Those who had taken part in the pilgrimage were most satisfied with the manner in which the Grand Shereef of Mecca had taken care of their needs. Hygienic precautions were especially remarkable, hence great immunity from cholera and plague. There were 30,000 sand pilgrims, including 5,000 Indians.

The Adviser to the Sultan of Morocco, who went to Mecca as the head of a special mission, said that he and his companions were delighted with their experiences. They were much impressed with the sincerity and sagacity of the Grand Shereef and added that the Indian Moslems whom they had met in Mecca were similarly favourably impressed, the conditions contrasting strikingly with the pillage, bloodshed and epidemics which had been characteristic of pilgrimages before the war.

MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE.

TO BE INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN STEEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Dr. Addison, of the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at Woolwich on the occasion of the extension of steel works, said that at a saving of six millions yearly the steel works would make us independent of foreign steel supplies by March.

The expenditure of ammunition on the Somme was now ten times that in January but there were more shells in France today than at the beginning of the war. At least 315,000 additional men workers and 100,000 women were necessary if our augmented programme which was eating into thousands of tons of explosives, was to be efficiently carried out.

SERIOUS STEAMER COLLISION.

ONE SURVIVOR FROM TWO VESSELS.

NINETY-THREE DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The North-Western steamer Connemara while going to Holyhead, collided last night with the collier Retriever. There is only one survivor from the two vessels. There were fifty passengers and thirty-one crew on the Connemara and thirteen crew on the Retriever.

NINETY LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Ninety perished in the collision between the Connemara and the Retriever. The sole survivor was a seaman of the Retriever. He said that the latter was unmanageable in the storm and crashed into the Connemara in darkness.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The British steamer Glenlogan has been sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Stavanger says the Norwegian steamer Saturn has been submarined. The crew were saved.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Grimsby trawler Nellie Bruce has been sunk without warning. The crew escaped in a boat.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Norwegian steamers Thor and Ivanhoe and Swedish steamers Frans and Nunhild have been sunk. It is reported that the Hull Liner Spero has been sunk.

HOLDING UP OF DUTCH VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.

An official enquiry is being made regarding the steamer Oldambt and three other vessels which the Germans held up, two of which were taken to Zeebrugge.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WREKAGE IN BRISTOL CHANNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The wreckage of five ships was washed up in the Bristol Channel yesterday.

INTERNED ENEMY SHIPS IN ARGENTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram to "The Times" from Buenos Ayres says the Argentine Government has initiated negotiations for acquisition of interned Austrian and German steamers.

LOSS OF SUBMARINE BREMEN.

ADMITTED BY CAPTAIN OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The captain of the German submarine Deutschland admits that the other German merchant submarine Bremen was lost. He believed that the loss was the result of an internal accident.

He also said that the U53 had been sent to America to defend the Bremen in case of attack.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMANY'S TRANSATLANTIC SUBMARINE PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram from New London says the Captain of the Deutschland announces that submarine U57 is expected to convoy the Deutschland back to Germany.

The New York "Evening Mail" says a war submarine left Kiel soon after the Deutschland and is due at New London within a week. It will operate like U53 in the vicinity of Nantucket, sinking vessels when the Deutschland sails.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP DAMAGED BY A MINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3.

The newspaper "Dagblad" says the Russian battleship Sebastopol has been damaged by a mine.

German submarines were sighted last week near Helsingfors. They passed Sveborg.

EXPORT OF IAON FROM SPAIN PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Nov. 4.

The export of iron has been prohibited.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MOBILIZATION OF LABOUR IN GERMANY.

SPECIAL WAR DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

An official Berlin telegram announces the establishment of a special War Department presided over by General Groener to deal with supply, employment and feeding of workmen, supply of raw material for arms and munitions, control of Labour Bureau and Ordinance and also of manufactures, exports and imports.

Special attention will be paid to the supply of meat and fat to workmen.

SUCCESSION TO DUTCH THRONE.

BILL NOT TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.

In the Dutch Second Chamber the Foreign Minister declared that it was not proposed to introduce a Bill in regard to the succession to the throne. It was not in the interests of the country to give reasons for this decision.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEVELOPMENT OF CROWN COLONIES.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Bonar Law to-day received a deputation interested in the Crown Colonies and Colonies which do not possess responsible Government. The deputation, which was introduced by Sir Owen Philipps, urged the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of trade, development of resources, labour supply and communications.

Mr Bonar Law replied sympathetically and suggested that possibly there were other means of arriving at the desired results.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 3.

In the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales Mr. Durack, leader of the new party, gave notice that he would move that the Government does not possess the confidence of the country.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WAR GIFT FROM MAURITIUS.

A MILLION RUPEES PRESENTED TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Mauritius says the Council of Government and sugar planters have combined to present a million rupees to the Imperial Government to provide thirty battle-planes or towards the cost of an air-ship.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH AVIATOR MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The Aviator Lenour, who has been frequently mentioned in communiqués for bringing down enemy aeroplanes, is missing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ITALIAN GAINS ON THE CARSO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The "Pioneer" special cables:—

The principal Italian gains were immediately eastwards of Gorizia, where the Tivoli and San Marco heights were carried and some four miles further south on the ridge running almost at right angles to the front. Here the Italians carried strong positions on Velikikribach (Volkovniak) 343 metres and Mt. Pecinka 291 metres. Pushing on, they then took heights 375 and 308 which were solidly occupied. Before them the ridge continues to rise to over 600 metres nearly twice the height of the ground to the North and South. The "Giornale d'Italia" commenting on the success says the Austrians know that the objective of our third Army is Trieste and that it is not far distant. They cling despairingly to the ground and will cast their last reserves into the furnace to protect Trieste until the last moment. Our men are ready to fight on the Carso through the winter. The Austrians will try in vain to bar the road to Trieste.

It has been reported that the Austrians are removing the civilian population from Trieste and have arranged to blow up the town when the Italian occupation is seen to be inevitable.

BRITISH LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The new British loan is already over-subscribed and lists will close to-day instead of on the 8th.

WELLINGTON HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

UNCRITICAL CONDEMNATION OF INDIAN OFFICERS DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke asked a question regarding the condition of Wellington Hospital in July.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the shortage was purely temporary. The position was now satisfactory and the statements quoted by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke were gross exaggerations. He earnestly deprecated uncritical condemnation of officers of the Indian Government, who felt deeply the unjust aspersions to which they were unable to reply.

THREATENED COAL STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

GOVERNMENT COMMANDEERS SUPPLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

The Naval Minister has commandeered all coal supplies in the Commonwealth. Warships and transports will have the first call.

A coal famine is threatened in various States owing to the mining dispute. A telegram from Sydney says all ships at Newcastle have been laid up as they are not allowed to coal.

REFERENDUM STILL INCOMPLETE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

The referendum is still incomplete. The majority against is being reduced daily.

ADELAIDE, Nov. 4.

A serious labour cleavage over conscription is imminent.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIANS.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A White Book with reference to the exchange of British and German civilians over 45 shows that the agreement applies to the whole Empire. Germany has stipulated that persons from British colonies and Dominions shall be repatriated with the utmost speed.

Retired officers of the Army and Navy who are not receiving pay and officers and crews of British and German merchantmen are to be considered civilians.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN AIRSHIP OVER HOLLAND.

APOLOGY OFFERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.

The German *charge d'affaires* has apologised for a German airship's recent cruise over Holland and explained that owing to defects in motors she was obliged to throw overboard petrol tanks. The commander thought that he was over Belgium.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WAR OFFICE CIVILIANS.

FEAR OP AMERICAN GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, November 3.—It is officially announced that all civilians under the age of 26 employed by the War Office, who are fit for general service, will be released in the next few weeks, leaving 171 general service men out of 4,200 males. Details of similar arrangements in Military Staff are under consideration.

BACKED THE WRONG HORSE.

London, November 3.—Herr Karl Von Wiegand wires to the "New York World" that the Germans fear they have backed the wrong horse in the presidential election. They realise that Mr. Hughes may possibly be more anti-German than President Wilson.—"C. ..and M. Gazette" cable.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

London, November 3.—"The Times" says the Dardanelles Commission has finished taking evidence concerning inception of the expedition and reports thereon in November.—"C. and M. Gazette" cable says.

NON-ENLISTMENT OF BURMESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Edwin Cornwall. Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Burmese had not been asked to enlist because previous experiments had been unsuccessful.

AUSTRIANS ASK FOR REINFORCEMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

UDINE, Nov. 3.

Prisoners state that Austrian commanders have urgently asked for reinforcements from Roumania. The Austrians have lost 25,000 men since October 30th.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRAWING.

In connection with the Monster Lucky Bag we are asked to publish the following particulars for the information of the public:—

The 5,000 prizes offered will be on view from 4-20 p.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, November 18th and 19th, and prizes may be drawn for from Monday onwards from 4-30 p.m. to 8 p.m., but no prizes will be handed over on that day.

Prizes will be drawn for from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st to Thursday, 23rd November inclusive. Prizes will be issued from Tuesday, 21st November to Friday, 24th November, between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. All prizes unclaimed by 8 p.m. Friday, 24th November, will be disposed of by the Working Committee in the manner deemed most suitable.

All prizes will be numbered and arranged in a large enclosure and will be drawn for by means of tickets (5,000 numbered and 20,000 blank) each sealed in an envelope, and placed indiscriminately in 16 boxes. These boxes will be placed at sixteen entrances to the Lucky Bag Enclosure (one at each). Each coupon entitles the holder to a dip and holders will have the option of selecting any entrance they choose and of selecting any envelope out of the box at that entrance. Those holding more than one coupon can put their luck to the test by picking all their envelopes at one entrance or at various entrances just as they wish. Coupons must be given up at the time of drawing.

The following certificate has been given by Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., Chartered Accountants, who kindly consented to supervise the sealing up of the tickets in the envelopes and placing them in the various boxes. This was done before the date advertised for the receipt of gifts.

"We certify that we have supervised the filling of 25,000 envelopes with 25,000 tickets (5,000 numbered tickets and 20,000 blank tickets) and we have seen the said 25,000 envelopes placed in sixteen boxes which boxes have subsequently been locked and sealed under our direction."

Each coupon holder has an equal chance of drawing a prize on either day whether he draws early or late, so no advantage is to be gained by holders rushing to be amongst the first to draw.

THE BULGARS RETIRING FROM THE STRUMA VALLEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The "Pioneer" special cables:—

Since our occupation of Barakli Djuma, Sofia has admitted an advance, but states that it was stopped by the Bulgarian fire. Mr. Ward Price now gives some details regarding the operations, stating that since our advance on September 30th the enemy has been gradually withdrawing his forces from the Struma Valley to the foot of the hills behind Demirhissar and Seres, leaving outposts on or before the railway in entrenched positions defended by machine-guns. Barakli Djuma lying before the entrance to the Rupel Pass was the chief of these. We had built a new bridge across the Struma and occupied Ormanli, Tchandarmah and Haznatar as jumping-off places. When the infantry advanced the Bulgars offered no great resistance and afterwards made no real counter-attack.

NATIONAL CADET SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

"The "Pioneer" special cables:—

The campaign for National Cadet Service after the war began to-day, following the meeting at the Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor is responsible for the scheme which has been described in your military correspondent's letter. This scheme has the approval of the Army Council and is being considered by the Admiralty. The Australian model has been chosen and the National Cadet Council has now been formed. The committee's original scheme was one of voluntary recruiting, but opinion favours compulsion. This may be the first change made by the executive.

PARSI AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

SIR CHARLES MUNRO'S EULOGY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Munro visited the Alexandra Docks Shed No. 2, on Saturday last, when the Hospitalship Erinpura was expected. The officers and members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas were on duty. His Excellency inspected them and said, "I have heard much about your excellent work. You have been rendering splendid help to the poor and the weak and I hope you will continue to co-operate further."

WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

A Variety Entertainment in aid of the Imperial War Fund will be held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, tableaux vivants, and cinema pictures etc. The musical part of the programme will be organized by Professor Scrinzi. The plan is at Messrs. S. Rose & Co's.

Twenty-four convalescent soldiers for admission into St. John Ambulance Convalescent Home arrived at Howrah station on Friday by the Bombay mail. The men, who had all seen fighting in Mesopotamia, have been from a fortnight to five months at Deolali. They looked perfectly happy and only one had to be helped to a motor car by the men of the Ambulance Brigade.

CHARGE OF OUT RAGING MODESTY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION WITNESSES.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Inspector Spiers charged Shiba Gopal with outraging the modesty of Lena Grant aged 12.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Shorab B. Banaji, with whom was Mr. Gadkari, defended the accused.

Lena Grant cross-examined by Mr. Banaji said that in Mr. Khairaz's Court she did not understand the nature of the oath. She understood it now. She said before Mr. Khairaz that she did not know what would happen to her if she told an untruth. She now knew what would happen to her if she told an untruth. She learnt this some days ago while reading a book. There was no name on the book. It was lent to her by a schoolgirl. If she told lies on oath she would be put in prison. That was what she read in the book.

She took very slight notice of what the man did on the Monday. On the Monday morning he only beckoned to them but did not speak. He beckoned with his finger. On the Monday evening, he beckoned and asked them where they lived. They went home and complained. She complained because she did not like the idea that a native servant should beckon and speak to them. She took his conduct as an insult. Mrs. Atkinson said "Girls, it is all your imagination." On Tuesday both of them went to the beach. On their return when they got near the Military barracks on the Green the accused behaved indecently. There were no children and ayahs but there were some people walking about on the road. There were some European ladies and gentlemen and others including Parsis. She did not complain to anybody not even to the Indian policeman they saw. That was what witness meant by "wicked signs." She mentioned to Mr. Khairaz that accused had made "bad signs" Mr. Khairaz did not ask her to explain the bad signs. She did not like to say everything as she felt shy.

Marie left to call Mr. Atkinson according to instructions. Witness did not speak to the accused after Marie left. Accused seized her by the wrist and took her into the compound of the Church. Witness did not shout or scream. She did not call for any help. It was past half past seven. Witness got away and came on the road. Accused followed, caught her by the arm, dragged her across the road and took her to the gardens behind the Y. M. C. A. She did not scream or shout. There were many people in Rafia Manzil. The gate leading to the gardens was open. She did not scream because she could not do so when frightened. Witness did not speak to Marie or to anybody else what the accused had done in the garden. Besides what she told Mr. Atkinson in Court she mentioned nothing further till the following Sunday. Mrs. Atkinson asked her on the Sunday to tell her everything. Mrs. Atkinson put her questions. She persuaded and coaxed witness to tell her. Witness told her, the whole story by stages. She put witness questions.

MARIE HOY'S EVIDENCE.

Marie Hoy gave evidence in corroboration of the previous witness. Cross-examined by Mr. Banaji, she said on the Monday morning there were many ayahs with children at the Apollo Bunder. This was at about 8-30 a.m. In the evening at the Beach there were many people. On Tuesday evening there were many soldiers walking on the road. Witness did not see any Indian policeman. There were few people walking when she left Lena at the Convent Street. This was at the time when the lights were not lit up. It was not dark. She did not mention to Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson about the bad signs that night. She mentioned about the bad signs to Mrs. Atkinson in the Court premises before the case was heard by Mr. Khairaz.

INSPECTOR SPIERS' EVIDENCE.

Inspector Spiers examined by Mr. Payne said, he knew Mrs. Atkinson and she came to Colaba Station on the 12th September at about 8 p.m. She told him that a man was following one of the girls, that Atkinson had arrested him and that she wanted a sepoy to be sent, as the man was giving trouble. He sent a sepoy and soon followed him. He brought the man to the Police Station, together with the two girls and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. Atkinson then formally made a complaint regarding molesting and enticing away the girl Lena. The accused made no complaint about being insulted by the girls, although he did complain about being assaulted by Atkinson. He was sent to the hospital by the witness and then placed before Mr. Khairaz the next day. On Sunday Atkinson came to the Police Station and the complainant was almost in tears, and he informed witness what Lena had told him. In consequence of what Atkinson told him he took him to the Superintendent's office and then he went to Atkinson's house. Lena was there questioned and she made a statement to him. The witness then took Lena and Atkinson to the Police Surgeon, Byculla who examined her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Banaji witness said the first time he was informed by Mrs. Atkinson it was not earlier than 7-30 p.m. The accused was brought to him within about ten minutes by the Policeman. The accused was sent to the hospital because he was bleeding from the nose, had a cut over the left eye, and had also a black eye. He did not take down the complaint of the accused, as he did not ask him. The accused was taken to the G. T. Hospital, and it would take about half-an-hour to reach it. The girls were in a very distressed condition of mind, but they were not crying. They were pale and could hardly speak; there was nothing else besides that. The girls' statements were not taken, but he had a summary of them. It was quite true that Atkinson came around to where the witness was standing and told him that some wicked signs were made. But they were not explained to him. He asked Lena about the signs and she said "yes." The Court asked Lena, what were the bad signs and she hung her head down and did not answer, although the Court had asked her about twice. The Court had given both the girls every opportunity of explaining the bad signs, but they did not answer.

THE PREVIOUS CHARGE.

It was true that after all the prosecution evidence had been led the Court asked the witness whether he had any further evidence or witnesses in support of the charge and the witness had said "no." Mrs. Atkinson was present in the Court and she was not examined. He had put many delicate questions to Lena Grant on the Sunday in question, but he had no synopsis of these. He did not charge the accused on the 17th with any offence, because there was no charge, as he was of opinion that there would be additional evidence.

Further cross-examined, Inspector Spiers said that he re-arrested the accused on the 7th October. He did not re-arrest the accused on the 17th September as he had reported to the Commissioner of Police and was awaiting his orders. He had submitted his report on the 16th September and the additional facts which came to his notice on the 17th September he reported to the Superintendent of Police. On orders from his Superintendent he re-arrested the accused on the 7th October. He was not present in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 27th September when the notice matter was argued. The notice was discharged and the papers were sent to the Commissioner of Police by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. All the papers were sent to the Public Prosecutor.

Continuing the witness said that he had made no synopsis of the statement made by Lena Grant on 17th September.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne the witness said that after 17th September he was only awaiting orders. He gathered from the papers that the Public Prosecutor was consulted in the matter. When Lena Grant put her head down she was in the witness-box as an ordinary witness. This was when she was questioned about the bad signs.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 11th instant at 1 p.m.

MAN-HOLE TRAGEDY AT WORLI.

TWO LABOURERS DIE FROM EFFECTS OF SEWER-GAS.

HEROIC ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday touching the deaths of Tukaram Genu, a muccadam, and Choku Krishna, a labourer, employed at the Love-Grove Pumping Station at Worli.

It appeared from the evidence that on Friday evening the deceased and two other labourers had instructions to go into the man-hole, two at a time by turns, and to come out for fresh air, at the interval of every five minutes. Gorgia and Vithal, two of the labourers, saw a wave approaching the drain and were trying to get out, when they were overcome by sewer-gas. Vithal succeeded in getting out, but Gorgia dropped down unconscious into the man-hole.

The two deceased then went in and tied a rope round Gorgia, who was hauled up. The two rescuers were then overcome by sewer-gas. Another man went in to bring them out, but he found only Choku in an unconscious condition. Choku was hauled up and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died. Tukaram's body was recovered at 10 p.m.

Mr. James Smith, Assistant Foreman, Worli Construction, said he was supervising the work at the place. Suddenly he saw Vithal come out of the man-hole, stagger and fall. He shouted out to Gorgia to come up and the latter came up about three rungs of the ladder and then fell back. The two deceased then went down, whom he told to wait as he wanted to tie a rope round them, but they went down. Gorgia was pulled up and then Tukaram shouted that Choku had fallen unconscious. Another rope was lowered and another man was sent in, who tied the rope to Choku who was hauled up. Witness then went down holding the rope and carried a stick to feel if anyone was there. His foreman Mr. Webster went down after he had come up. A man was sent down a second time, but he could not find Tukaram. The tide was rising and Tukaram's body was recovered some hours later.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

EXCLUSION OF MRS. BESANT FROM C. P.

PROTEST BY MADRAS THEOSOPHISTS.

(Delayed in transmission.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

At a meeting yesterday of the members of the Theosophical Lodge Adyar, presided over by Sir Subramania Aiyar, a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the exclusion of Mrs. Besant, their president, from Central Provinces and Berar where she was to preside over a federation of Theosophical Society Lodges and deliver purely religious lectures and viewing with alarm the interference of the civil authorities with religious teachings. The meeting also hoped that the Government of India will express its disapproval of this interference with her religious work and thus stop the widespread alarm and dismay caused by the action of the Chief Commissioner.

CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

REPORT TO THE VICEROY.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

An address was presented to his Excellency the Viceroy on the 3rd instant by his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in the following terms:—

On behalf of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs assembled here I have the honour to lay before your Excellency a brief account of the proceedings of this Conference during the past five days. Of the agenda placed before the Conference we have been compelled to postpone consideration of item No. 2 relating to the realisation from insolvent debtors of assets in state territory, this being a complicated question which requires further investigation and expert advice. Consideration of the designs and plans for the Higher Chiefs' College (item No. 3) has also been postponed pending further information as to the funds available and the quantity of accommodation required; while as regards item No. 7 on the subject of the rules for the payment of compensation for railway lands required in British India we have decided that the question is one which is more suitable for discussion by letter and a later reference if necessary to a future conference. As regards item No. 8 we have to acknowledge with gratitude the helpful suggestion made by Sir Thomas Holland as to the means by which the industries of our States may be developed.

On the question of ceremonials to be observed at installation and investiture darbars we have arrived after full consideration at certain conclusions which we desire to place before your Excelency's Government for favourable consideration. Similarly the question of the form of administration to be adopted in a State during the minority and the question of the education and administrative and moral training of minor princes and chiefs have been carefully considered by the committees and resolutions on the subjects have been adopted.

We have also recorded our opinion on the control and regulation of motor vehicles, and have approved provisionally the report of the committee appointed to consider means for financing the Higher Chiefs' College. The Conference has reaffirmed its previous resolution in favour of the institution of the Higher Chiefs' College at Delhi.

This has been the first meeting of the Conference in its extended form composed as it is of Princes and Chiefs who are accustomed rather to issue direct commands than to discuss and vote and who are for the most part strangers to the rules of debate. We think that its results have been fruitful and profitable.

FUTURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

Your Excellency has held out the hope that in the fulness of time some of these conferences will take an appropriate place in the Government of our mighty Empire. We cherish that hope, we trust that this Conference will in future meet annually, for in it we see the commencement of an institution full of potential good. The ideal we have before us is a Council of Princes with specified functions and well defined powers and that it may be realised speedily, that it may perhaps be looked on in future as one of the landmarks of your Excellency's term of office. Our every endeavour must be to secure that future sessions of the Conference may be worked on proper business-like lines. This our first experience has revealed to us the fact that we must eliminate certain defects of procedure which have been obvious which tend to dissipate our energiees and to sacrifice valuable time. If, for example, the select committees could be appointed some time before the commencement of the regular session, we should be in a position to give to the resolutions the thought they deserve. Some of the overlapping and conflicting amendments which we had to deal with could find no place in a well-regulated debate. Our work must be co-ordinated and individual energies and effort economised. A record of proceedings should be prepared and circulated every evening showing the stage each question has reached and a daily agenda preparing us for the work of the day well in advance should be in our hands every morning. Such a conference as ours depends for its success on several factors, not the least of these, is the interest shown by all the members in every detail of its proceedings. This has been a particularly pleasing feature of our work of the past few days and has been evidenced by the animated nature of the debate on several items. We desire to take this opportunity of leaving on record our sense of gratitude to the Political Secretary, Mr. Wood, for his exemplary tact and patience in the conduct of the affairs of the Conference. We trust that the recommendations, which we place before the Government of India, will be accepted. We would again express to your Excellency our gratitude for inviting us to the Conference and so affording us an opportunity of recording our views on important matters affecting the welfare of our States. Further we desire with sincere emphasis that your Excellency will convey to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor the warm assurance of our unswerving loyalty to his august person and to the Throne.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

I am glad to receive such a satisfactory account of the work you have been able to accomplish during these past few crowded days and I should like to offer you my felicitations on the work you have accomplished, and the spirit in which you have approached it. I need hardly assure you that the Government of India will consider most sympathetically the advice which your Highnesses are placing before them in the resolutions which you have passed. I am gratified to think that you regard the meeting of this Conference as having been of value and are desirous that I should invite you to assemble again next year. I think I can without risk say that I share your opinion as to the value of this Conference and hope to be able next year to invite your Highnesses once again to help me with your advice, but I would beg you to give time for development and growth and the motto I would ask you to place before yourselves is *"Festina lente"*. Naturally, I should like to see the Conference take a concrete shape during my tenure of office but the tenure of a Viceroy's office is merely an arbitrary time-limit and the course of events in history are not determined by limits of man's making. Be sure that in this matter of the evolution of your Conference as in others the inevitable psychological moment will arrive but true statesmanship awaits that moment and is careful not to be ahead of it. For myself it has been a source of intense gratification that I have been able to come into close personal touch with your Highnesses, that you are no longer merely honoured names to me but living personalities in whose actions and welfare I can take a lively personal interest. The personal factor in affairs is one which none of us can afford to disregard. I have now the honour of formally declaring the Conference closed.

Before the close of the proceedings of the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs 1916, his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood. The proposal was seconded by his Highness the Jam Sahib of Navanagar and carried unanimously. The proceedings then terminated.

EX-EDITOR INTERNED.

ALLEGED COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Nov. 4.

A communiqué states that Bihar and Orissa Government have received reliable information that Maulana Abulkalam Azad, late editor of "Al Hilal" had been engaged in treasonable communication with King's enemies and have passed order under Rule 3 of the Defence of India Rules, placing restrictions on his movements and correspondence.

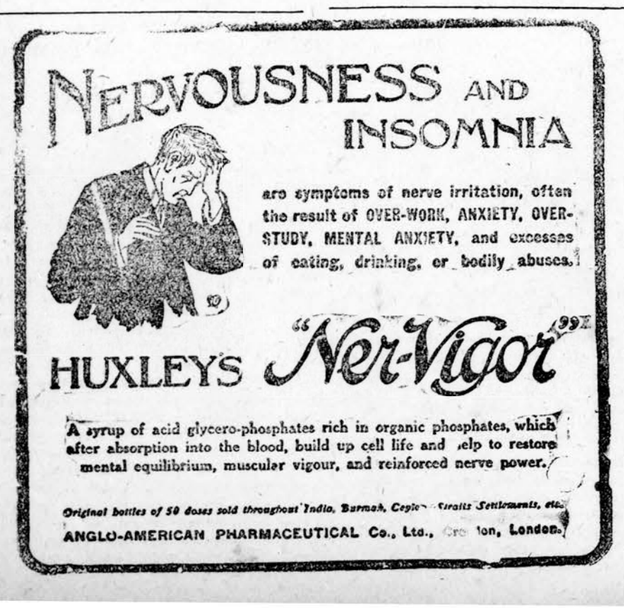
TIGER DEVOURS LAMA IN TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

A sensational incident took place on the Madras mail train yesterday on its arrival at Howrah. A full grown tiger, which was being sent by his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore as a gift to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, was found to have broken its cage. In one compartment of the luggage van was the tiger and a South American lama in separate cages. After breaking the cage the tiger had eaten the lama. The van was detached and taken to a siding. Some iron railings were sawed off and with great difficulty the tiger was caged again and taken to the Zoological Gardens.

The line between Alur and Bagalkot on the Gadag Hotgi Branch of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, has been breached and the traffic interrupted since Friday.


NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA
are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.
HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"
A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
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C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

INDIA'S GOAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 5.

The Fifth C. P. and Berar Conference was held to-day in a picturesque pandal erected on the open ground near the railway station.

The President, Dr. Gour, on arrival at the station was received by Mr. Joshi and the members of the Reception Committee. The Conference began punctually at 3 p.m. when Mr. Joshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered a stirring address laying stress on the necessity of self-Government. He touched upon the military question and expansion of the local council. He also deprecated the action of the Government in excluding Mrs. Besant from the C. P. and Berar.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, seconded by Khan Bahadur Abdul Kader, Dr. Gour was elected president.

In the course of a lengthy address the President said:—

Educated and enlightened India has unanimously and in unfaltering terms declared for Self-Government within the Empire and I feel sure that British statesmanship which has in the past enthusiastically supported the cause of liberty, unsheathing its valiant sword for the freedom of weak and smaller nations will appreciate the aspirations of the people of India and meet them in no ungrudging spirit, henceforth treating her as a "trusted partner" and not merely as an humble dependant. I interpret the cry of unfitness from whichever source it comes, as a lame and unsubstantial excuse for refusal, and India is not hereafter prepared to silently submit to such ungenerous treatment. Nothing renders the people fit for Self-Government better than Self-Government itself. The history of all self-governing nations has been the history of nations who have learnt Self-Government by experiment. Even England herself, the august Mother of Liberty, has been continuously and is even now passing through that phase, since no human ingenuity has yet discovered the art of Self-Government which is past further improvement. Without Self-Government it would be impossible for India, as past experience has shown, to utilize its vast and unlimited material and moral resources to their full extent in the service of their country and the Empire.

There is no disguising the fact that we look with considerable misgivings if not with a feeling, akin to dismay, upon the intended policy as declared, to take the Colonies into partnership with Great Britain in the Government of the Empire. This would be nothing but a calamity to this country, unless India is at the same time equally admitted into the common partnership; for it would then mean the subjection of India not only to England but also to her Colonies, whose unfortunate prejudice against our countrymen and unrighteous treatment of them in the past have been so painfully brought home to us from time to time. Their domination over this country, in any shape or form, would confer on them an authority and an advantage, the consequences of which will be disastrous to our interest. Our demand for Self-Government has been acknowledged to be a just demand and it is only fair that the promises held out should be fulfilled in no grudging spirit and without any needless delay.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

We are in hearty accord with the memoranudm drawn up by the members of the Imperial Legislative Council as focussing the national demand of post-war reforms, but there are one or two points in that memorandum which affect this Province particularly upon which I should like to dwell for a moment. In the document under reference no provision is made for the constitution of an Executive Council for what are called the minor provinces. But the necessity of such a Council in a smaller Province like ours is even greater than in the so-called major province since in the smaller provinces, there being scarcely any public press or any organised public opinion to the public press and constituted bodies of the larger provinces, there is all the more reason why the Head of the Government should be in close touch with the people through their chosen representatives in the Executive Council. We are unanimously agreed that in order to bring the Government home to the people our representatives must not only be able to have audience of the Head of the Administration, but must be a part of it. It is the first condition of provincial autonomy and we would urge upon the Government the necessity of associating an Indian with the Administration of these provinces, as the spokesman and representative of their people and to satisfy their sentiment. It is also necessary that the Legislative Council should possess larger powers so as to wield effective power and control over public Administration.

For this purpose the following requirements appear to me necessary:—

Firstly, the Council should elect its own President;

Secondly, its resolution should be binding on the Executive Council;

Thirdly, the disallowance of any amendment should be by the Council itself;

Fourthly, the Council should meet more frequently and its sittings should be longer;

Fifthly, its Finance Committee should have power of re-appropriation of the estimates and control over new expenditure.

have not only no rights, but suffer in addition from an invidious disability. I do not think that this much vexed question should continue to agitate our minds, and we feel, and feel strongly, that either the Arms Act should be repealed altogether, or that it should make no racial exemptions. I am myself in favour of its repeal altogether, as I think that it would tend to greatest security if it is once known that India's manhood stands armed to meet Britain's enemy at the gate. From this standpoint the question must not be regarded as one of merely conciliating public opinion, but one which should add to the security and solidarity of the Empire, as it would at the same time remove a long felt national grievance.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is a sad reflection forced upon us by recent events how sorely dependant India is upon outside help for its necessities. Ever since the commencement of hostilities, the enhancement of prices of our daily wants has forcibly reminded us of our entire dependence on the commercial products of other countries. Economists tell us that a country that barters its raw produce for finished products barters its liberty for bondage and we are in such a predicament. What is wanted is an assurance that India's nascent industries will not be throttled out of existence by foreign competition. She also expects that her industrial activity will receive practical encouragement, that all new enterprises deserve, and that all other civilized countries extend to them. The Government may then assist the growth of industrialism in this country in a variety of ways:—

(1) by a protective tariff;

(2) by special concessions and bounties in their initial stages;

(3) by research work undertaken to discover the potentialities of the resources of the country demonstrating pioneer work in the case of promising and profitable enterprises;

(4) by the wider dissemination of applied technical knowledge amongst the people;

(5) by the establishment of commercial museums at least in the capital of each Province, where the best samples of Indian products should be exhibited and facilities afforded for their wider distribution; and

(6) by establishing new ways of communications reducing transit charges to a minimum.

REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

We pass on from what Government must do to what Government must forthwith undo. The Press Act is one of those blots on the Indian Legislation which has been universally condemned—condemned by the people, condemned by the Judges, and condemned by the very persons, who, under a false sense of security induced no doubt by assurances given by the authorities which have turned out to be illusionary, lent their support to it when it was introduced in the Council. An enactment which is so wide and so comprehensive, which vests the Local Government with a discretion so large and unfettered that the keeping of printing presses and publication of newspapers becomes an extremely hazardous undertaking in this country, which throws journalism at the mercy of the executive discretion of the District Magistrate, and which renders the High Court helpless in affording relief against the order of officers acting even in excess of their power,—is certainly not an enactment which should be allowed to remain a part of the Indian Statute book even for a single moment, and I urgently press upon the Government the necessity of repealing it.

The Defence of India Act has become odious by the way in which it is used or rather abused. The Act was intended as an emergency legislation on account of the terrible war, and specially designed to be used against the enemies of England. To utilize this Act against persons engaged in the noble and patriotic task of ameliorating the condition of his Majesty's subjects in India, is I venture to think, a serious misapplication of that measure and an unwarranted encroachment of the rights of free speech and liberty of action. The arm of the criminal law that existed before this enactment is long and elastic enough to meet offences of every kind, and it is not just or proper to deprive the people of their much valued and inherent right of trial.

Gentlemen, these acts of repression are unnecessarily increasing the tension of feelings between the Government and the people, and the latter naturally evince sympathy for the victims of these drastic measures. Is it not a a fact that the whole of India is looking upon Mrs. Besant in the light of a martyr, and is it not evident that she is acclaimed as a heroic defender of the liberty of the press and the liberty of action? India owes a deep debt of gratitude to this venerable lady for the gallant fight she has put up against these reactionary enactments and we in this Conference ought to join our humble voice in the chorus of unstinted praise and admiration felt for her throughout the land.

The President then proceeded to deal with various local Provincial questions including the establishment of a University in Nagpur, the expansion of the Provincial Council.

Dr. Gour then delivered his presidential address.

A Subjects Committee was then formed.

Letters were received from the Hon. Sir Bepin Bose and Mr. Dadabhoy expressing regret at not being able to attend the Conference.

Official and Personal.

The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. F. W. Gilman, I.C.S., to be Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, Madras in place of the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., I.C.S., retired.

The Hon. Mr. J. Brunyate, Secretary, Finance Department, is expected to arrive in India in the first week of December. On his arrival Mr. H. F. Howard who has been officiating will join the Commerce and Industry Department as Secretary. The Hon. Mr. Low, the permanent Secretary in that Department, will shortly join the Indian Industrial Commission.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice of Bengal, who arrived at Allahabad on Friday and is staying with Sir Henry Richards, paid a visit to the Allahabad High Court on Saturday morning.

His Excellency Sir Charles Munro, the Commander-in-Chief, and party left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus Station by a special train on Saturday night at 10 p.m.

GREEN'S ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT.

OPENING ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

The termination of the Monsoon and the commencement of the cool weather season was marked on Saturday night by the opening of Green's Roof Garden Restaurant. There is no more delightful place at which to dine at this season of the year than this lofty eminence which the enterprise of the energetic Mr. Stengler has made such an attractive resort. The attractions of an excellent, menu and charming surroundings were enhanced on Saturday night by the presence of the splendid string band of H. E. the Governor under the conductorship of Mr. E. A. Barratt, which played an attractive programme of music, including a selection from "Faust" and the latest musical comedy successes, such as "Betty," "The Bing Boys are Here," and "Tina." It is needless to say that every table was engaged most having been booked in advance. The service was quick and everything that could be desired. The following is the Menu:—

Hors d'Oeuvres Varies or Fresh Oysters

Creme Andalouse

Suprême de Pomfrets Sce. Tartare
Pommes étuvées

Selle d'Agneau Apollo Bunder
Petits Pois Francaise

Dindonneau Roti Truffé
Salade de Saison

Asperges Sce. Vinaigrette

Peches Melba
Gauffrettes

Fruits
Desserts

Café double.

BOMBAY SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SIR S. B. BROACHA ON THE SHARE BOOM.

The Annual General Meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held on Saturday in the Shareholderss Hall, when Sir Shapurji B. Broacha presided.

In opening the proceedings Sir Shapurji said the Stock Exchange had suffered two severe crises in recent years,—there was a crisis in 1913 and again just previous to the present war in Europe and elsewhere. Naturally many people had suffered therefrom. He deprecated the idea of sharebrokers dealing with office clerks and men without means at their back, for by these transactions not only did they bring ruin on themselves, but other brokers also had to suffer for their sins.

Coming to the question of forward transactions in Tata Deferred Shares, the speaker said a hue and cry was raised that the prohibition of these transactions was against the principle of "freedom of contract." He opposed such transactions because of the heavy fluctuations in these shares, hence it was unsafe business. It was desirable in the interests of the brokers themselves to prohibit such forward dealings. With regard to the complaint of some brokers that the Presidency Banks did not advance moneys against some mill shares, the speaker said the Banks could not make any advances in their own interests as long as the concerns were not put on a firm footing, that is to say, until the mills were in a position to earn dividends. Sir Shapurji then compared the state of the share market in Bombay with that in Calcutta. In Calcutta, the prices ruling in the market were based more on the dividend earning capacity of the mills, but in Bombay the prices were speculative, without any relation to their earning value. He said the future of the mill industry in Bombay was a very bright one; he was of opinion that it would improve day by day, as there would be an immense demand for cloth and yarn from Mesopotamia, Egypt, Africa and other countries. Regarding the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Sir Shapurji was very optimistic about its future, although he said it would take some time to develop the concern fully.

Last year's report was then adopted and the retiring directors were reappointed.

LOUIS KUHNE NATURE CURE,

A meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian League was held yesterday at the Gandharva Matra Vidyalaya Hall when Pandit Sati Krishnaswarupji delivered a lecture on "Louis Kuhne's Method of Healing all Diseases by Baths."

Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

The lecturer said that a proper analysis would show that all diseases were caused by the introduction of foreign matter into the human system. As the source was one the remedy also could be one. Several methods of water cure were observed in Europe and America and Louis Kuhne had systematised the process. Water cure dispensed with medicines and it was effected by manipulations in baths in particular ways according to ailments. All kinds of diseases had been cured under the system. Abstinence from meat and alcohol was one great secret of the system.

The Chairman in the course of his address said that he took a very great interest in the principles of nature cure enunciated by the lecturer having himself benefited by them. He dwelt upon the great benefits of a vegetarian as against a meat diet.

CATHOLIC LADIES ASSOCIATION.

A dance in aid of the Great War Sale and Fete will be held at the Catholic Gymkhana on Friday next at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE AT LUCKNOW

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 4.

The Indian Industrial Commission arrived by special train at Lucknow this morning and inspected the Government Technical School, the School of Arts and Crafts and the Paper Mills.

The Hon. Mr. C. F. DeLafosse, Director of Public Instruction, gave evidence to-day. In the course of his statement answering the enquiry whether there should be a Director of Industries and, if so, should he be a business man or a non-expert official or an expert, witness said:—Having had experience of a Director of Industries, who was an expert in technical matters, and of another, who was a business man, I should give my vote for the latter. A non-expert official would seem to me to likely to be positively dangerous in such a post. Indian administration has suffered quite enough already from the brilliant amateur. Expert opinion is, I presume, competent opinion derived from practical experience. No one man can possess it in regard to industries generally, but business training is of much wider application and is valuable in considering whether what is being produced is, all things considered, worth producing. As "a business proposition," technical knowledge is in the case of a Director of Industries not so indispensable, for such advice can usually be obtained from experts on points in which a Director of Industries needs it.

Mr. De La Fosse was further asked:—Should industrial schools be under the control of the Department of Education or of a Department of Industries; what measures should be adopted in order that these two departments should work in unison in controlling industrial schools?

Replying to a question put by Mr. Chatterton as to whether for the purposes of development of industry the Director of Industries should not be independent of the Director of Public Instruction as far as the budget was concerned, witness said he (Director of Industries) was entirely free now.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness said he was in favour of making education compulsory for mill as well as factory hands.

In reply to Pandit Malaviyia Mr. Dela Fosse said that if the Education Department and the technical schools were separated the educational quality would suffer.

PRINCIPAL SWINCHETT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. H. Swinchett, Principal, Government Technical School, in the course of his statement, refering to the training of labour and supervision, said that to improve the workmen's efficiency and skill generally, the first thing to be done is to try to make him more ambitious and give him increased pay for better work. General education will greatly improve matters and with the aid of technical schools workmen will become more intelligent and efficient in every way. When an increased number of properly equipped factories are established and worked on thoroughly up-to-date lines with efficient supervisors, it follows that more skilled men must be the result. To help this forward a special demonstration class could be opened in the established workshop or in the existing technical schools, where specialised instruction by English instructors (actual workers) could be given in the processes, which now are not efficiently and skilfully done. Only promising workmen should be selected for this special training and prospects of increased pay must be definitely given for better work. Factories should be asked to submit samples of work as now made and also samples of work done to the required standard, so that their requirements may be known and instructors, may know exactly what is to be done.

In reply to Pandit Malaviyia witness said elementary education should be made general and drawing and manual work should be made compulsory. That would assist in getting better students fitted for technical education. Answering further he said he was aware that in Japan and Germany there were higher technical schools and managers were trained there who managed their own concerns. He also said the learning of English was not of primary importance. Even if the English of the boys was weak they could get on very well.

The Commission's public enquiry concluded this evening and they will leave for Cawnpore to-morrow.

A FRENCH GUNNER'S HEROISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 2.

Information received from France says that young Alexis Poundens of the Artillery Regiment has been mentioned in a despatch for conspicuous bravery. The despatch runs:—"An old gunner of the battery, Alexis Poundens has always continued to remain at his post in service of his gun when under very heavy bombardment of the enemy during a period running from 28th August to 5th September 1916. This brave gunner will on account of his gallant action be awarded the Croix de Guerre. He is the son of Mr. Poundens who was the Director of Deuxieme Ecole Premaire of Pondicherry and subsequently Director of Duplex College of Chandernagore, where he is well known."

JAPANESE NATIONAL DINNER.

A Japanese National Dinner party was held at the Japanese Gymkhana, in honour of the Japanese Emperor's Birthday, on Friday. About a hundred people were present. The arrangements were carried out by the Taj Mahal Hotel. The tables were beautifully decorated and H. E. the Governor's Band was in attendance.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 6, 1916.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

The gradual but inexorable process of decay and stagnation which the indigenous industries of India,—especially the small handicrafts,—have undergone during the last century and more, has been one of the saddest chapters in the history of any country. The destruction of hand-industries has indeed been recognised by some competent economists as a necessary stage through which a country, which does not use steam and machinery and advanced scientific processes and appliances in its industrial production, must pass before it can take rank with those who use them. It is inevitable that hand-made goods once exposed to the competition of machine-made goods must perish. But while this cannot be helped it becomes at this stage the duty of the State to intervene, and by a judicious system of protection to ensure conditions under which the old languishing industries may be given a fresh lease of life and new infant industries can grow up and stand on their own legs. The unfettered freedom to adapt her fiscal policy to the interests of her own people is, thus, the most indispensable industrial need of this country. Apart from this, there are also some other ways through which the preservation of the ancient industries of India can be assured.

The article on "The Organization of Indian Handicrafts" by Mr. R. B. Ewbank in the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly," to which we referred the other day, purports to indicate some of these ways. Mr. Ewbank rightly begins by laying stress on the fact that this survival is necessitated as much in the interests of the artistic tradition of the people as of their economic well-being. The old doctrine of the Silpashastras that the craftsman should be one "of pure heart and virtuous, chanting the Vedas, constant in the performance of ceremonial duties, piously acquiring a knowledge of various sciences," he does well to point out, is not yet quite dead, and the value to the State, of a man who approaches his task in this spirit, cannot be exaggerated. A state cannot but be the richer for a citizen who is a skilful and honest workman, delighting in his own handicraft, and can ill afford to exchange him for the ordinary mill-hand enslaved by a mechanical and soulless routine. The crucial question, to the answering of which Mr. Ewbank sets himself, is: how far can cottage industries survive the unrestricted competition of factories? Is there any field which they can claim as their own and reasonably hope to hold against all rivals? That the manufacture of common articles of everyday use must be left to power-mills which are in a position to produce them in far greater quantities and at far cheaper rates than the hand-workers is, of course, obvious. Mr. Ewbank therefore devotes his attention to the particular spheres in which the dominion of the old handicrafts is not likely to be seriously challenged by the mills. There is always, he writes, a steady demand for goods of fine and artistic workmanship, of a type which may be imitated by the mills but can only be produced in perfection by hand-work, such as the best silks, brocades, and muslins, silver and brass work, ivory-carving, inlays, enamels, and pottery. In old times, the chief patrons of such work were Rajas and nobility of the country, and though their leaning to western culture has to some extent corrupted their taste, they are still probably, as Mr. Ewbank says, the most discriminating judges and the largest purchasers; and recently, new and growing markets have been found in the stream of tourists, who before the war annually passed through India, and in the great European cities. Again, so long as a great part of the population of the country derives its living from agriculture, there will continue to be regular employment for all those ancillary classes of artisans whose products are most cheaply made locally, such as potters; or whose services can best be performed on the spot, such as smiths. How can these markets be preserved? It is not surprising that Mr. Ewbank would not have these cottage industries survive behind what he is pleased to call "some legislative barricade against free competition," but only on their own merits and in the open market. His analysis of the causes that have brought about the decline of Indian handicrafts is marred by the failure to recognise the historic fact that the forcing of a cast-iron Free Trade policy on India, following on a strong policy of protection against them in the British markets, has been the principal instrument of ruin to these handicrafts. Apart, however, from his incomplete and incorrect analysis of the causes and the inadequate remedy suggested, there is much that is useful in the lines indicated by Mr. Ewbank for the carrying out of a campaign whose object will be to discover acceptable schemes by which, without a breach with the artistic traditions of their crafts, they can save themselves from the fate that threatens and has threatened them.

It is gratifying to find Mr. Ewbank insisting that education is the most urgent need. He lays due emphasis on the fact that it is among the children that new ideas have the best chance of striking root. The most obvious remedy is to open village technical schools in every local centre; and, as Mr. Ewbank observes, the results obtained in Madras and Bombay amply demonstrate that the system of such schools is capable of conquering the passive resistance of the craftsmen and arousing them to a new pride and interest in their work. In this connection Mr. Ewbank does well to sound a note of warning as to the principle on which the teaching is to be carried out. It is the constant tendency of technical colleges and institutes, in their zeal for increasing output, he says, to substitute mechanical for human agency, and so to eliminate the very feature which gives hand-work its peculiar value. In many crafts, it is true, efficient and speedy production is the sole object aimed at, but in all those which are prized for their artistic excellence, the inevitable result of this tendency is to kill the spirit and save only the dead form of the craft. It should be laid down as the first clause in the programme of the technical renaissance that no process or machine, which takes away from the craftsman the license which is the life of lowly as well as of high art, should be introduced in the villages. The expert who persuades the dyers to substitute the aniline for vegetable dyes, iron cycle-looms for the simpler types, or metal-stamping for hand-carving, has failed to understand the nature of the problem with which he is dealing and should be strictly suppressed.

The new methods must not be allowed to strangle the very arts which they are intended to conserve. But not only should the craftsmen be educated to improve their technical methods, they must also be helped to organise themselves with a view to the purchase of tools and implements and raw material and, above all, the marketing of their products. The dominating position which the village money-lenders enjoy, enables them, as Mr. Ewbank points out, to treat the craftsmen as helots and in many districts to clutch the whole fruits of their industry. To meet this state of things, Mr. Ewbank concludes, co-operation is the only remedy that has yet been tried with any success; for finance lies at the root of the whole question, and if once the village craftsman can find sufficient working capital placed within his reach at moderate rate of interest, he ought to be able to work out his own salvation.

Notes of the Day.

Roumania's Brave Struggle.

The character of the news from the Roumanian fronts this morning is wholly satisfactory. In the Dobrudja, all is quiet and it seems that the expectation that Mackensen would await the success of Falkenhayn's operations before moving again was well-founded. But Falkenhayn's complicated and widely diffused offensive does not seem to be meeting with the measure of success essential to Hindenburg's plans. The pursuit of the foe in the Vulcan Pass continues from day to day, with news of fresh captures of men and material in every communiqué. He is still held at bay in the Rothenthurm region and in the Buzeu region, where apparently, the enemy met with some measure of success, progressing beyond the frontier, on Saturday, later news reports a counter advance of the Roumanians and the capture of material. It is dangerous to speak with certainty as yet but the news of the past few days, so far as it goes, suggests that Falkenhayn is not going to succeed. If the Roumanians continue the struggle against the invaders with the tenacity with which they have conducted it hitherto and in the spirit with which the stirring order of King Ferdinand is imbued there need be little fear that Roumania will meet with the fate that was so readily predicted for her in the early days of the Falkenhayn offensive.

The Western Front.

The Kaiser's recent grandiloquent order to his armies on the Somme Front to retake all the lost positions has not as yet brought about any change in the situation. On the contrary every day nearly brings us news of some further advance either of the French or British lines and to-day the communiqués again give news of the costly repulse of German counter-attacks. It is believed that considerable reinforcements have been brought to the Somme from Verdun and other sectors, but this, while it has enabled the French on the Meuse in a few days practically to walk over the ground that was taken from them in months of bloody struggle, has been of no effect in recovering any of the losses on the Somme. It may be that we shall have to see another winter pass before the full fruits of the successes of the past three months on the Western Front are gathered and the tremendous losses of the enemy and their exhaustion made apparent. But whatever may or may not happen in the meanwhile the spring will witness a change in the whole situation infinitely greater than that which has been wrought by the operations which began on July 1st and which have prepared the way for the final overwhelming of the enemy in the West. Whether we shall have to wait so long, however, for the inevitable transformation depends on the character of the weather during the ensuing three months.

Indian Silver Purchases.

Our few local Goldites are whining at the extensive purchases of silver by the Indian Government for months past at a price which, of course, leaves a smaller margin of profit to swell the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve. They are pining for a fraction of the 240 million sterling of gold which the United States and Japan have between them absorbed since the outbreak of the war. They would, no doubt, be glad if, at the end of the war, the Finance Minister were fortunate enough to obtain a part of that enormous accumulation for which all the European States are bound to scramble, if only, to pay off in specie a part of the pile of the unconvertible notes they have issued. Meanwhile it may be more to the purpose to refer to the latest official return of the silver operations of the Government at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints from 16th to 22nd October. The purchases of the white metal were as follows:—

53 lakh Standard tolas, Calcutta.	
70 lakhs Standard talas, Bombay.	
Total ...123	

The new rupees and small silver coins delivered by the two mints to their respective treasuries or to the Currency Department were:—

	Lakh talas.
Calcutta	92
Bombay	34
Total	126

The balance of bullion and coin on hand at the end of the week ending 22nd October was:—

	Lakh talas.
Calcutta	110
Bombay	179
Total	289

No Redundacy.

These purchases and coinage are greatly to be welcomed and appreciated by the trading community who will themselves be in the sorest need of additional rupees to finance all kinds of merchantable crops, with the opening of the business season. Profiting by the experience of the past, the Government are wisely providing their different treasuries beforehand with plenty of rupees to meet the demands of a brisk trade. In Bombay, cotton itself will require heavy financing, seeing that prices are fully expected to range somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 400 per candy, which will be really between Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 in excess of the average rate per candy ruling during the last cotton season. There can never be any redundancy of rupees so long as it adequately serves the purposes of interprovincial and export trade.

U. S. Trade and the War.

That the economic influence of the war on the United States is of a most beneficial character, goes without saying; though it is well known that at the date of the outbreak of the war that country was greatly depressed commercially and industrially. The yield of cereals, hay, cotton and potatoes, as well as the manufacture of all kinds of war materials was phenomenal. An idea of these may be gathered from the following statistics which we take from Professor E. Seligman's Paper in the "Economic Journal." They are for 1915 and give the percentage of increase in the yield and values of agricultural products as under:—

Cereals—5,908 million bushels valued at 3,417 million dollars.
Increase in yield equals 19.1 per cent.
Increase in value equals 4.9 per cent.
Hay—85 million tons valued at 912 million dollars.
Increase in yield equals 21.5 per cent.
Increase in value equals 17.0 per cent.
Cotton—11.16 million bales valued at 602 million dollars.
Decrease in yield equals 4.415 per cent.
Increase in value equals 14.6 per cent.

Output of War Materials.

The value of the exports of the enormous output of war materials may be noticed as under:—

	Million dollars.
Explosives	214.66
Horses	115.09
Leather	108.84
Auto-trucks	71.58
Brass manufactures	64.52
Wool	55.91
Zinc	46.79
Shoes	38.88
Mules	26.81
Miscellaneous	48.78
Total from August 1914 to January 1916	841.86

The net earnings of two typical industries were:—

	In million dollars. 1914.	1915.
American Smelters	3.959	6.569
United States Steel corpn.	—16.971	+44.260

The excess of exports over imports came to 1,768 million dollars, equal to 353 millions sterling! Europe paid for this by having shipped to the United Stated during 1915, fully 425 million dollars in gold and about one *billion* dollars in securities. On the other hand the States loaned to Europe about the same amount, namely, a *billion* dollars!

Imprisonment for Debt.

The Report on the administration of civil justice in Burma for 1915 gives evidence of the general increase,—common to most parts of the country,—of money suits as a result of the financial stringency creoaed by the war. A peculiar feature of conditions in Burma, however, is the record increase since 1910, of the number of persons imprisoned for debt. As to this the Government Resolution on the Report observes: "There is some reason to believe that imprisonment and the threat of imprisonment have, in some cases in Lower Burma, been carried beyond their legitimate sphere of application to judgment-debtors, who can pay but will not pay, and have been used as a means of squeezing payment from the relatives of penniless debtors." The judges hope,—a hope in which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs —that the rule giving judges ample powers to mingle mercy with justice will not be overlooked. The Resolution proceeds to point out that, in view of the fact that even the threat of imprisonment is a powerful weapon in the hands of unscrupulous money-lenders and the large increase in the suits for money was due to unforeseen economic distress, the application for arrest under section 55 of the Civil Procedure Code should be considered with exceptional care and discrimination.

Among recent appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Supply and Transport Corps, is Mr. C. H. Bull, manager of the "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow. He is the third member of the staff of this paper to join the army since the outbreak of the war.

In Memorian.

Sir. Pherozesbah Mehta

DIED NOV. 5 1915.

It is exactly a year since Pherozeshah Mehta passed away to the profound sorrow of millions of his countrymen. Only a few months before India had lost in the person of Gokhale a statesman who had borne no mean a share in moulding the destinies of his countrymen. And while the memory of that irreparable loss was still fresh in the minds of men, another great figure was suddenly removed from the world of Indian politics. It was a sad day for India. While the pulses of the national life were beating fast, and in the hearts of the people had been kindled new hopes and aspirations, which called for early fulfilment, death snatched away a great and sagacious leader of men, who, more than any other, was fitted to guide and control the currents of the new life.

A year has elapsed since that misfortune overtook the country, a year fruitful of many things. In that very place where Bombay paid such an eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed leader, was held one of the most successful sessions of the National Congress; a memorable viceroyalty came to a close amidst demonstrations of popular regret; a Conference where Moderates joined hands with Extremists has just concluded its sittings; and demands have been formulated and leagues have been started for the rapid advance of the country along the path of self-government. In this onward march of events men's minds are apt to forget the men and events of the past, and to fix themselves too exclusively on a future full of hope and promise. Thus it is that the personality of Pherozeshah Mehta has faded for the moment from popular memory, which is proverbially short. And yet, to those who labour in the country's cause carrying on the work he did so well, how keenly does the loss of their leader come home, how greatly do they miss his sagacious counsels, his inimitable handling of men and affairs! It is a trite saying that no man is indispensable; yet, can it be denied that in the many spheres in which he laboured with so much devotion, there is none to replace him, none to occupy his unique place and position? It was generally recognised at the time, that his death had created a void in our public life which would not easily be filled, and as time rolls on there comes to many of us from day to day a keener realisation of all that he was, and all that he stood for. To say this is no disparagement of the band of earnest and patriotic workers whom Pherozeshah has left behind him. Indeed in a way, it is to these very people that he owes more than to others the place he occupies in new India's history. Many of them had learned their political lessons at his feet, and they cheerfully followed his guidance and unquestioningly accepted his authority. For close upon forty years he dominated every sphere of public activity, and commanded the admiration and allegiance of men of all shades of opinion. The very fact that he was able to exercise such a remarkable influence over his contemporaries, among whom were many gifted and earnest-minded men, may be regarded as the most eloquent tribute that could be paid to the intellect and personality of Pherozeshah Mehta.

To say, then, that his death has created a void which will not be easily filled is not only to give expression to popular sentiment, but to endorse the opinion of the best minds in the country, European as well as Indian. It is too late in the day to analyse the character and career which called forth this universal testimony. The purpose of these stray reflections is to recall to memory, on the anniversary of his death, the personality of one who was the pride of his city and his country. He served them both with an ability and singleness of purpose rarely to be equalled and no memorial that may be raised could fittingly commemorate those distinguished services. And one may derive from that reflection what consolation he can for the meagre response which Indians have made to the call for suitably enshrining the memory of perhaps the greatest Indian of his time. But be the gratitude of posterity what it may, Pherozeshah Mehta will live in the history of his country; and when in some happier times the struggles of the early reformers become but a memory, his towering personality will yet stand out from among the ranks of those staunch and earnest patriots, who with faith and courage moulded the destinies of a rising nation.

H. P. MODY.

5th November, 1916.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE U. P

INCREASE IN ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

In the resolution of Excise Administration Sir James Meston remarks the receipts for the year are less by eleven lakhs than the highest figures reached, the income having fallen to under 121 lakhs. Preventive action by the Department has been rendered difficult in the case of illicit distillation by reason of plentiful Mahwa harvest. Prosecutions for illegal manufacture of spirits have risen from 599 to 688. On the other hand the decreased number of prosecutions in connection with cocaine probably affords an index of decline in the traffic due mainly to the cessation of supply at the source. It is significant, however, Japan has now apparently become a source of supply of this most sinister drug. Offences against opium laws continue with lamentable frequency. High prices ruling in Calcutta, Burma and China form powerful and continuous incentive to the form of contraband which demands for its eradication, untiring watchfulness on the part of the preventive staff.

GERMAN FAILURES IN THE WEST.

FURTHER BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF ITALIANS.

GERMAN FAILURES ON SOMME.

COUNTER-ATTACKS WHOLLY REPULSED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

A British communiqué says: There was considerable hostile shelling around Les Boeufs and against Destremont Farm and Le Sars.

We bombarded the line northwards of the La Bassee Canal in the neighbourhood of Bois Orenier and Messines. One enemy aeroplane was destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

GERMANS' COSTLY ATTACK EAST OF GUEUDECOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—We successfully raided the enemy lines north-east of Armentieres and expelled a strong enemy party from our trenches at Cuinchy.

An enemy counter-attack east of Gueudecourt yesterday suffered very heavy losses in proportion to its strength. Over 100 dead were counted. We took thirty prisoners and captured four machine-guns.

BRITISH BOMBARD ENEMY LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

General Haig last night reported:—We completely repulsed a counter-attack on the trench captured on Thursday eastward of Gueudecourt.

We bombarded enemy lines eastward of Fauquissart and in the neighbourhood of Blairville.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

A TRENCH CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

General Haig this afternoon reports that we surprised and captured a trench east of Gueudecourt and successfully raided trenches at Arras.

FRENCH SUCCESSES ON SOMME AND MEUSE.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN VAUX REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 5.

A communiqué says: North of the Somme the Germans in the morning attempted to eject us from the captured trenches on the western fringe of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The attack which was preceded by a furious bombardment was shattered by a curtain of maxim fire. Parties of the enemy who penetrated our lines were immediately driven out or captured. The whole ground was integrally maintained.

We extended our progress on the right of the Meuse in the region of Vaux. We hold the western part of the village as far as the church. We advanced several hundred yards north-east and east of the fort on the slopes descending to Woevre. We again took prisoners.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING ON SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.

A communiqué says there was intermittent cannonading on the Somme and at Verdun.

RUSSO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

BARON MOTONO'S DECLARATION AT PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.

A Russo-Japanese Society here has given a banquet in honour of Baron Motono, formerly Japanese Ambassador in Petrograd. Baron Motono in a speech said that he rejoiced at the consolidation of the Russo-Japanese friendship. He was convinced of the inviolability of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and said that the Russo-Japanese and Anglo-Japanese agreements naturally supplemented and strengthened each other. He was convinced that the Allies would be victorious.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE IRISH COMMAND.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL TRANSFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

The "Yorkshire Herald" states that Sir John Maxwell succeeds to General H. M. Lawson in the Northern Command and Sir Bryan Mahon succeeds to Sir John Maxwell in Ireland.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRENCH PUSH ON THE MEUSE.

CAPTURE OF FORT VAUX.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.

Last night's communiqué said:—On the right of the Meuse after the capture of Fort Vaux the infantry continued to advance as far as the outskirts of the village of Vaux to the north of Vaux Lake.

We gained a footing on the crest dominating the village. The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack.

There was only the usual artillery firing elsewhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BELT OF EXTERIOR FORTS ROUND VERDUN RE-ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 3.

A communiqué says, owing to the violence of our bombardment for several days the enemy without waiting for an attack of the infantry, whose pressure was becoming ever closer, evacuated Fort Vaux yesterday afternoon. Very heavy explosions were observed in the fort. We occupied this very important work at night without loss. The belt of exterior forts round Verdun is now entirely reestablished and firmly held by us.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme and one in Alsace.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS SACRIFICES AT VAUX

RAPIDITY OF FRENCH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

It is remarkable that French communiqués yesterday made no mention of the capture of Fort Vaux. It is also curious that Dutch papers, before the issue of the German communiqué, published a telegram from Berlin intimating that Vaux would be evacuated because it was mostly destroyed and now was only an excellent target for French artillery, while with the French capture of Douaumont there was no longer justification for making sacrifices to retain Vaux.

This is significant in view of the enormous sacrifices made by the Germans to capture Vaux. It took the Germans 104 days to force the two and a half miles between Douaumont and Vaux, while the French recovered both the forts in nine days.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TRUE CAUSE OF HUNS' RETIREMENT

SHORTAGE OF CANNON FODDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.

Fort Vaux was evacuated by the Germans in the morning of the 2nd instant and occupied by the French at night. The latter in the trenches 400 yards distant had heard a series of explosions indicating the blowing up of casemates and material. The fort for the past week had been a target for tremendous cannonade, especially from the new French fifteen and quarter inch mortars.

All ingenious German explanations will not succeed in concealing the fact that the reason for the evacuation was that the supply of cannon fodder was running short.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

A Berlin official announcement says that the Germans evacuated Fort Vaux under French bombardment after having blown up the important portion of the fort.

The communiqué mentions that Constanza has been bombarded from the sea and says that the French gained a minor advantage at Les Boeufs, but asserts that British and French attacks elsewhere on the Somme have been repulsed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TURKISH DEFEAT IN THE CAUCASUS.

ATTACK AND FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Turks in the Caucasus attacked on a front from Sighikoldar to Guldarmelikan. They were repulsed by fire and bayonet and fled.

FURTHER ITALIAN GAINS.

WHOLE SALIENT ON CARSO ELIMINATED.

MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

An Italian semi-official statement says two days' incessant fighting on the Northern Carso has not exhausted the dashing eleventh army, which advanced on the 3rd eastwards besides northwards, pivoting on Mount Faiti which is the key of the enemy's defences.

It wheeled south-east, capturing strong defences and eliminating the whole salient. The whole advance covers a track of ground over 2 miles deep and 3½ miles wide. Nine thousand prisoners, including 259 officers, 10 four-inch howitzers with ammunition, numerous machine-guns and much material were captured.

AUSTRIAN THIRD LINE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

An Italian semi-official announcement says that the advance on the Carso was vigorously pushed on the 2nd instant particularly on the ridge commanding the Castagnirizza road, the principal artery of communication.

The Italians from Vallona scaled the rocky terraces eastwards and drove the enemy beyond the hills southwards, advancing over a depth of three and a half miles and reaching the third Austrian line.

The Italians captured valuable observation posts. The trenches taken on the 1st instant consisted of two lines five feet deep excavated from solid rock. These were grouped at important points to form a succession of field redoubts.

The two days' fighting resulted in considerable extension and consolidation of the Italian occupation of the Carso. The fact that a brigadier-general and other high officers were among the prisoners taken on the 2nd instant, shows the depth penetrated by the Italians.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STRONG POSITIONS CAPTURED

3498 PRISONERS AND MUCH WAR MATERIAL TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Italian communiqué says the eleventh army corps, in spite of violent counter-attacks, captured strong positions eastward of Velikikribach and Mount Pecinka.

We extended our lines westward of the Oppacchiasella-Castagnevizza road and took 3,498 prisoners, including 116 officers, two mountain-guns, numerous machine-guns and quantities of munitions.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

An Italian communiqué says our infantry captured a strong position on the southern slopes of the Cimabocche, in the Travignolo valley and consolidated it in spite of violent bombardment.

We advanced more than a kilometre eastwards along the Oppacchiasella-Castagnevizza road.

Further towards the sea a massed attack was smashed up by our fire, the enemy leaving numerous dead. We took 553 prisoners, including eleven officers, a whole battery of howitzers and munitions of all kinds.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION OF RETIREMENT

TRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE OF ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

An Austrian official announcement says that the Second and Third Italian Armies, which had been brought to full strength with fresh troops since the last big battles opened an offensive in the Gorizia region.

The communiqué describes the Italian artillery bombardment as being of extraordinary violence and says that afterwards the Italian infantry delivered an assault in massed formations, seven brigades at one point advancing over a narrow front.

The Austrians claim that several attacks were repulsed, but admit that the Italians on the northern part of the Carso gained ground beyond "our advanced ruined lines," while Bossvica remained in Italian hands after attack by eight divisions.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRONTIER FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA.

PURSUIT IN VULCAN PASS CONTINUES.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN ROTERTURM REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 4.

A communiqué says:—Our pursuit in the Vulcan Pass continues. We have here captured four more guns and much war material.

Violent fighting is taking place on the whole front at Roterturm Pass.

The enemy violently attacked in Buzeu Valley and occupied two heights and progressed beyond the frontier.

There is no change elsewhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIANS' ADVANCE.

CAPTURES OF GUNS AND PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Roumanian communiqué says: We advanced west of the Buzen River and captured material. We advanced northwards at Tablabutzi and captured a hundred prisoners and two machine-guns in the Telajan Valley.

We continued the pursuit west of the Vulcan Pass and captured 435 prisoners, four guns, 20 machine-guns and much material.

All is quiet in the Dobrudja.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS' VALOUR

KING FERDINAND'S STIRRING TRIBUTE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 4.

King Ferdinand in an order to the troops dated October 22nd, pays a tribute to their valour and says:—Let no unit retire. Every position lost should immediately be attacked and retaken. Our mountains, the cradle and shield of our race for thousands of years, should be an impenetrable wall.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEATH OF A ROUMANIAN PRINCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 3.

The child Prince Mircea has died of typhoid.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RUSSIAN S.W. FRONT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Russian communiqué says there was desperate fighting on the south-western front in the wooded region south of the village of Lipitzadolnaya. The enemy after a furious bombardment with heavy guns attacked in great strength. They were repulsed at various points by counter-attacks but captured a portion of the advanced trenches on the heights east of Lipitzadolnaya. Fifighting continues.

The attempts of the enemy to attack the Roumanians in the Alt Valley in Transylvania collapsed under cannonade. The enemy in the direction of the Vulcan Pass continues to retire northward pressed by the Roumanians who have captured four guns and prisoners.

The Dobrudja is quiet.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN GALICIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

A Russian communiqué shows that yesterday was a day of small things. We regained a little ground west of the Stokhod and in Galicia.

AUSTRIA AND GALICIA.

EMPEROR'S UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the Emperor Francis Joseph, in a letter to Premier Koerber, announces his intention to grant autonomy to Galicia when the new State of Poland comes into existence. He charges Koerber to prepare measures for the legal realisation of the new state of affairs.

BRITISH VICTORY ON STRUMA.

CAPTURE OF BARAKLIDZUMA.

LINE ADVANCED BY SEVERAL KILOMETRES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in Macedonia says the British capture of Baraklidzuma, a fortified village covering a square mile of ground, on October 31st, was the result of a skilful attack which advanced the British line on the Struma by several kilometres at practically insignificant cost.

The weather was very unfavourable, but in spite of a night march in torrential rain and a long wait in the early morning in sodden clothes in trenches half-full of water, the troops advanced with great dash and carried out the programme without a hitch, attacking the defences frontally.

Simultaneously, an outflanking movement cut off the retreat of the Bulgarians, the majority of whom were in the village and surrendered.—*Appeared in our Sunday Lonion.*

A VILLAGE STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

A French official message from Saloníka says the British stormed the village of Alitsa on the left bank of the Struma.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE CERNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 5.

A communiqué from the Eastern Army says the artillery duel continues at various points. It is fiercest on the Cerna. There has been no infantry action.

GERMAN REVERSES IN EAST AFRICA.

FIGHTING ON RUSUDJE RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

An East African communiqué says, the German forces, which were dislodged from Tabora, have been endeavouring to break through to Mahenge, and somewhat confused and severe fighting has occurred in the direction of Iringa since the 22nd October.

A small detachment of the Rhodesian police, under Colonel Baxendale, were ambushed and suffered heavily in a dense bush. Colonel Baxendale was wounded and captured.

A strong German force suffered in similar manner on the 23rd October, twelve miles north of Iringa, the commander being wounded and captured. Strong German attacks against Iringa were beaten off.

General Northey's column was engaged successfully on the Rusudje river, south-west of Mahenge.

COMFORTS FOR KUT PRISONERS.

STEAMER SUNK BY ENEMY SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.

The India Office announces that an enemy submarine has sunk a steamer, which was proceeding to Alexandria with comforts valued at £6,700 for Indians taken prisoners at Kut. The whole consignment which was insured was lost.

It is hoped that owing to the kindness of joint war committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John most of the necessary stores will be obtained on loan from the Red Cross depot at Alexandria. The balance will be despatched very shortly.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MASS LEVY IN GERMANY.

CENSUS ORDERED FOR WAR PURPOSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

The German Federal Council has ordered a census to be taken on December 1st for war purposes. This is probably connected with a levy *en masse*.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CIVIL WAR IN GREECE.

CONSTANTINE'S TROOPS REMAIN IN THESSALY.

BATTERIES SENT TO EKATERINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Greek newspaper Hesperini states that the King has decided to annul the order to transfer the troops from Thessaly to Peloponnesus in consequence of the Nationalist advance.

The British Minister had a long conference with the King on the subject of the occupation of Ekaterini.

The Athens Government has ordered three mountain batteries and two companies of infantry from Larissa to Ekaterini to eject the Nationalists.

The situation is serious.

THE OCCUPATION OF EKATERINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Nov. 3.

The Venizelists occupied Ekaterini because the garrison attempted to prevent the passage of a battalion proceeding from Verria to join the National Army at Salonika.

BULGAR HUMANITY TOWARDS BRITISH PRISONERS.

The prisoners confirm other evidence as to the humanity of the Bulgars towards British prisoners and wounded.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

M. VENEZELOS ON PRACTICAL SUPPORT OF ENTENTE.

CASUALTIES IN OCCUPATION OF EKATERINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Nov. 4.

M. Venizelos is satisfied with the practical support of the Entente and therefore says he is indifferent to a formal recognition.

There were thirteen royalist and twenty Venizelist casualties in fight before the occupation of Ekaterini. The Royalists are now eight miles south and are afraid to advance against large nationalist forces.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Athens says, the Venizelists state that the occupation of Ekaterini was necessary because of the torpedoing of the nationalist transports, making it necessary to convey volunteers by railway.

CONSTANTINE'S RIGID NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Government has refused to consent to the Allies using light Greek warships with French crews against submarines on the ground that it would be equivalent to a departure from neutrality.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram to "The Times" from Cairo says that the ceremony of receiving Holy Carpet on its return from Mecca was held on the 2nd instant. Those who had taken part in the pilgrimage were most satisfied with the manner in which the Grand Shereef of Mecca had taken care of their needs. Hygienic precautions were especially remarkable, hence great immunity from cholera and plague. There were 30,000 sand pilgrims, including 5,000 Indians.

The Adviser to the Sultan of Morocco, who went to Mecca as the head of a special mission, said that he and his companions were delighted with their experiences. They were much impressed with the sincerity and sagacity of the Grand Shereef and added that the Indian Moslems whom they had met in Mecca were similarly favourably impressed, the conditions contrasting strikingly with the pillage, bloodshed and epidemics which had been characteristic of pilgrimages before the war.

MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE.

TO BE INDEPENDENT OF FOREIGN STEEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

Dr. Addison, of the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at Woolwich on the occasion of the extension of steel works, said that at a saving of six millions yearly the steel works would make us independent of foreign steel supplies by March.

The expenditure of ammunition on the Somme was now ten times that in January but there were more shells in France today than at the beginning of the war. At least 315,000 additional men workers and 100,000 women were necessary if our augmented programme which was eating into thousands of tons of explosives, was to be efficiently carried out.

SERIOUS STEAMER COLLISION.

ONE SURVIVOR FROM TWO VESSELS.

NINETY-THREE DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The North-Western steamer Connemara while going to Holyhead, collided last night with the collier Retriever. There is only one survivor from the two vessels. There were fifty passengers and thirty-one crew on the Connemara and thirteen crew on the Retriever.

NINETY LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Ninety perished in the collision between the Connemara and the Retriever. The sole survivor was a seaman of the Retriever. He said that the latter was unmanageable in the storm and crashed into the Connemara in darkness.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The British steamer Glenlogan has been sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Stavanger says the Norwegian steamer Saturn has been submarined. The crew were saved.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Grimsby trawler Nellie Bruce has been sunk without warning. The crew escaped in a boat.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Norwegian steamers Thor and Ivanhoe and Swedish steamers Frans and Nunhild have been sunk. It is reported that the Hull Liner Spero has been sunk.

HOLDING UP OF DUTCH VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.

An official enquiry is being made regarding the steamer Oldambt and three other vessels which the Germans held up, two of which were taken to Zeebrugge.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WREKAGE IN BRISTOL CHANNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The wreckage of five ships was washed up in the Bristol Channel yesterday.

INTERNED ENEMY SHIPS IN ARGENTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram to "The Times" from Buenos Ayres says the Argentine Government has initiated negotiations for acquisition of interned Austrian and German steamers.

LOSS OF SUBMARINE BREMEN.

ADMITTED BY CAPTAIN OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The captain of the German submarine Deutschland admits that the other German merchant submarine Bremen was lost. He believed that the loss was the result of an internal accident.

He also said that the U53 had been sent to America to defend the Bremen in case of attack.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMANY'S TRANSATLANTIC SUBMARINE PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram from New London says the Captain of the Deutschland announces that submarine U57 is expected to convoy the Deutschland back to Germany.

The New York "Evening Mail" says a war submarine left Kiel soon after the Deutschland and is due at New London within a week. It will operate like U53 in the vicinity of Nantucket, sinking vessels when the Deutschland sails.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP DAMAGED BY A MINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3.

The newspaper "Dagblad" says the Russian battleship Sebastopol has been damaged by a mine.

German submarines were sighted last week near Helsingfors. They passed Sveborg.

EXPORT OF IAON FROM SPAIN PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Nov. 4.

The export of iron has been prohibited. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MOBILIZATION OF LABOUR IN GERMANY.

SPECIAL WAR DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

An official Berlin telegram announces the establishment of a special War Department presided over by General Groener to deal with supply, employment and feeding of workmen, supply of raw material for arms and munitions, control of Labour Bureau and Ordinance and also of manufactures, exports and imports.

Special attention will be paid to the supply of meat and fat to workmen.

SUCCESSION TO DUTCH THRONE.

BILL NOT TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.

In the Dutch Second Chamber the Foreign Minister declared that it was not proposed to introduce a Bill in regard to the succession to the throne. It was not in the interests of the country to give reasons for this decision.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEVELOPMENT OF CROWN COLONIES.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Bonar Law to-day received a deputation interested in the Crown Colonies and Colonies which do not possess responsible Government. The deputation, which was introduced by Sir Owen Philipps, urged the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of trade, development of resources, labour supply and communications.

Mr Bonar Law replied sympathetically and suggested that possibly there were other means of arriving at the desired results.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 3.

In the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales Mr. Durack, leader of the new party, gave notice that he would move that the Government does not possess the confidence of the country.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

WAR GIFT FROM MAURITIUS.

A MILLION RUPEES PRESENTED TO IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A telegram from Mauritius says the Council of Government and sugar planters have combined to present a million rupees to the Imperial Government to provide thirty battle-planes or towards the cost of an air-ship.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH AVIATOR MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The Aviator Lenour, who has been frequently mentioned in communiqués for bringing down enemy aeroplanes, is missing. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ITALIAN GAINS ON THE CARSO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The "Pioneer" special cables:—

The principal Italian gains were immediately eastwards of Gorizia, where the Tivoli and San Marco heights were carried and some four miles further south or the ridge running almost at right angles to the front. Here the Italians carried strong positions on Velikikribach (Volkovniak) 343 metres and Mt. Pecinka 291 metres. Pushing on, they then took heights 375 and 308 which were solidly occupied. Before them the ridge continues to rise to over 600 metres nearly twice the height of the ground to the North and South. The "Giornale d'Italia" commenting on the success says the Austrians know that the objective of our third Army is Trieste and that it is not far distant. They cling despairingly to the ground and will cast their last reserves into the furnace to protect Trieste until the last moment. Our men are ready to fight on the Carso through the winter. The Austrians will try in vain to bar the road to Trieste.

It has been reported that the Austrians are removing the civilian population from Trieste and have arranged to blow up the town when the Italian occupation is seen to be inevitable.

BRITISH LOAN OVER SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The new British loan is already over-subscribed and lists will close to-day instead of on the 8th.

WELLINGTON HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

UNCRITICAL CONDEMNATION OF INDIAN OFFICERS DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke asked a question regarding the condition of Wellington Hospital in July.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the shortage was purely temporary. The position was now satisfactory and the statements quoted by Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke were gross exaggerations. He earnestly deprecated uncritical condemnation of officers of the Indian Government, who felt deeply the unjust aspersions to which they were unable to reply.

THREATENED COAL STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

GOVERNMENT COMMANDEERS SUPPLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

The Naval Minister has commandeered all coal supplies in the Commonwealth. Warships and transports will have the first call.

A coal famine is threatened in various States owing to the mining dispute. A telegram from Sydney says all ships at Newcastle have been laid up as they are not allowed to coal.

REFERENDUM STILL INCOMPLETE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

The referendum is still incomplete. The majority against is being reduced daily.

ADELAIDE, Nov. 4.

A serious labour cleavage over conscription is imminent.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILIANS.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A White Book with reference to the exchange of British and German civilians over 45 shows that the agreement applies to the whole Empire. Germany has stipulated that persons from British colonies and Dominions shall be repatriated with the utmost speed.

Retired officers of the Army and Navy who are not receiving pay and officers and crews of British and German merchantmen are to be considered civilians.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN AIRSHIP OVER HOLLAND.

APOLOGY OFFERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.

The German *charge d'affaires* has apologised for a German airship's recent cruise over Holland and explained that owing to defects in motors she was obliged to throw overboard petrol tanks. The commander thought that he was over Belgium.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EMPLOYMENT OF WAR OFFICE CIVILIANS.

FEAR OP AMERICAN GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, November 3.—It is officially announced that all civilians under the age of 26 employed by the War Office, who are fit for general service, will be released in the next few weeks, leaving 171 general service men out of 4,200 males. Details of similar arrangements in Military Staff are under consideration.

BACKED THE WRONG HORSE.

London, November 3.—Herr Karl Von Wiegand wires to the "New York World" that the Germans fear they have backed the wrong horse in the presidential election. They realise that Mr. Hughes may possibly be more anti-German than President Wilson.—"C. ..and M. Gazette"/ cable.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

London, November 3.—"The Times" says the Dardanelles Commission has finished taking evidence concerning inception of the expedition and reports thereon in November.—"C. and M. Gazette" cable says.

NON-ENLISTMENT OF BURMESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Edwin Cornwall, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Burmese had not been asked to enlist because previous experiments had been unsuccessful.

AUSTRIANS ASK FOR REINFORCEMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

UDINE, Nov. 3.

Prisoners state that Austrian commanders have urgently asked for reinforcements from Roumania. The Austrians have lost 25,000 men since October 30th.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

THE MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DRAWING.

In connection with the Monster Lucky Bag we are asked to publish the following particulars for the information of the public:—

The 5,000 prizes offered will be on view from 4-20 p.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, November 18th and 19th, and prizes may be drawn for from Monday onwards from 4-30 p.m. to 8 p.m., but no prizes will be handed over on that day.

Prizes will be drawn for from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st to Thursday, 23rd November inclusive. Prizes will be issued from Tuesday, 21st November to Friday, 24th November, between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. All prizes unclaimed by 8 p.m. Friday, 24th November, will be disposed of by the Working Committee in the manner deemed most suitable.

All prizes will be numbered and arranged in a large enclosure and will be drawn for by means of tickets (5,000 numbered and 20,000 blank) each sealed in an envelope, and placed indiscriminately in 16 boxes. These boxes will be placed at sixteen entrances to the Lucky Bag Enclosure (one at each). Each coupon entitles the holder to a dip and holders will have the option of selecting any entrance they choose and of selecting any envelope out of the box at that entrance. Those holding more than one coupon can put their luck to the test by picking all their envelopes at one entrance or at various entrances just as they wish. Coupons must be given up at the time of drawing.

The following certificate has been given by Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., Chartered Accountants, who kindly consented to supervise the sealing up of the tickets in the envelopes and placing them in the various boxes. This was done before the date advertised for the receipt of gifts.

"We certify that we have supervised the filling of 25,000 envelopes with 25,000 tickets (5,000 numbered tickets and 20,000 blank tickets) and we have seen the said 25,000 envelopes placed in sixteen boxes which boxes have subsequently been locked and sealed under our direction."

Each coupon holder has an equal chance of drawing a prize on either day whether he draws early or late, so no advantage is to be gained by holders rushing to be amongst the first to draw.

THE BULGARS RETIRING FROM THE STRUMA VALLEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The "Pioneer" special cables:—

Since our occupation of Barakli Djuma, Sofia has admitted an advance, but states that it was stopped by the Bulgarian fire. Mr. Ward Price now gives some details regarding the operations, stating that since our advance on September 30th the enemy has been gradually withdrawing his forces from the Struma Valley to the foot of the hills behind Demirhissar and Seres, leaving outposts on or before the railway in entrenched positions defended by machine-guns. Barakli Djuma lying before the entrance to the Rupel Pass was the chief of these. We had built a new bridge across the Struma and occupied Ormanli, Tchandarmah and Haznatar as jumping-off places. When the infantry advanced the Bulgars offered no great resistance and afterwards made no real counter-attack.

NATIONAL CADET SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

"The "Pioneer" special cables:—

The campaign for National Cadet Service after the war began to-day, following the meeting at the Mansion House yesterday. The Lord Mayor is responsible for the scheme which has been described in your military correspondent's letter. This scheme has the approval of the Army Council and is being considered by the Admiralty. The Australian model has been chosen and the National Cadet Council has now been formed. The committee's original scheme was one of voluntary recruiting, but opinion favours compulsion. This may be the first change made by the executive.

PARSI AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

SIR CHARLES MUNRO'S EULOGY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir Charles Munro visited the Alexandra Docks Shed No. 2, on Saturday last, when the Hospitalship Erinpura was expected. The officers and members of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas were on duty. His Excellency inspected them and said, "I have heard much about your excellent work. You have been rendering splendid help to the poor and the weak and I hope you will continue to co-operate further."

WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

A Variety Entertainment in aid of the Imperial War Fund will be held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, tableaux vivants, and cinema pictures etc. The musical part of the programme will be organized by Professor Scrinzi. The plan is at Messrs. S. Rose & Co's.

Twenty-four convalescent soldiers for admission into St. John Ambulance Convalescent Home arrived at Howrah station on Friday by the Bombay mail. The men, who had all seen fighting in Mesopotamia, have been from a fortnight to five months at Deolali. They looked perfectly happy and only one had to be helped to a motor car by the men of the Ambulance Brigade.

CHARGE OF OUT RAGING MODESTY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION WITNESSES.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Inspector Spiers charged Shiba Gopal with outraging the modesty of Lena Grant aged 12.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Shorab B. Banaji, with whom was Mr. Gadkari, defended the accused.

Lena Grant cross-examined by Mr. Banaji said that in Mr. Khairaz's Court she did not understand the nature of the oath. She understood it now. She said before Mr. Khairaz that she did not know what would happen to her if she told an untruth. She now knew what would happen to her if she told an untruth. She learnt this some days ago while reading a book. There was no name on the book. It was lent to her by a schoolgirl. If she told lies on oath she would be put in prison. That was what she read in the book.

She took very slight notice of what the man did on the Monday. On the Monday morning he only beckoned to them but did not speak. He beckoned with his finger. On the Monday evening, he beckoned and asked them where they lived. They went home and complained. She complained because she did not like the idea that a native servant should beckon and speak to them. She took his conduct as an insult. Mrs. Atkinson said "Girls, it is all your imagination." On Tuesday both of them went to the beach. On their return when they got near the Military barracks on the Green the accused behaved indecently. There were no children and ayahs but there were some people walking about on the road. There were some European ladies and gentlemen and others including Parsis. She did not complain to anybody not even to the Indian policeman they saw. That was what witness meant by "wicked signs." She mentioned to Mr. Khairaz that accused had made "bad signs" Mr. Khairaz did not ask her to explain the bad signs. She did not like to say everything as she felt shy.

Marie left to call Mr. Atkinson according to instructions. Witness did not speak to the accused after Mafie left. Accused seized her by the wrist and took her into the compound of the Church. Witness did not shout or scream. She did not call for any help. It was past half past seven. Witness got away and came on the road. Accused followed, caught her by the arm, dragged her across the road and took her to the gardens behind the Y. M. C. A. She did not scream or shout. There were many people in Rafia Manzil. The gate leading to the gardens was open. She did not scream because she could not do so when frightened. Witness did not speak to Marie or to anybody else what the accused had done in the garden. Besides what she told Mr. Atkinson in Court she mentioned nothing further till the following Sunday. Mrs. Atkinson asked her on the Sunday to tell her everything. Mrs. Atkinson put her questions. She persuaded and coaxed witness to tell her. Witness told her the whole story by stages. She put witness questions.

MARIE HOY'S EVIDENCE.

Marie Hoy gave evidence in corroboration of the previous witness. Cross-examined by Mr. Banaji, she said on the Monday morning there were many ayahs with children at the Apollo Bunder. This was at about 8-30 a.m. In the evening at the Beach there were many people. On Tuesday evening there were many soldiers walking on the road. Witness did not see any Indian policeman. There were few people walking when she left Lena at the Convent Street. This was at the time when the lights were not lit up. It was not dark. She did not mention to Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson about the bad signs that right. She mentioned about the bad signs to Mrs. Atkinson in the Court premises before the case was heard by Mr. Khairaz.

INSPECTOR SPIERS' EVIDENCE.

Inspector Spiers examined by Mr. Payne said, he knew Mrs. Atkinson and she came to Colaba Station on the 12th September at about 8 p.m. She told him that a man was following one of the girls, that Atkinson had arrested him and that she wanted a sepoy to be sent, as the man was giving trouble. He sent a sepoy and soon followed him. He brought the man to the Police Station, together with the two girls and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. Atkinson then formally made a complaint regarding molesting and enticing away the girl Lena. The accused made no complaint about being insulted by the girls, although he did complain about being assaulted by Atkinson. He was sent to the hospital by the witness and then placed before Mr. Khairaz the next day. On Sunday Atkinson came to the Police Station and the complainant was almost in tears, and he informed witness what Lena had told him. In consequence of what Atkinson told him he took him to the Superintendent's office and then he went to Atkinson's house. Lena was there questioned and she made a statement to him. The witness then took Lena and Atkinson to the Police Surgeon, Byculla who examined her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Banaji witness said the first time he was informed by Mrs. Atkinson it was not earlier than 7-30 p.m. The accused was brought to him within about ten minutes by the Policeman. The accused was sent to the hospital because he was bleeding from the nose, had a cut over the left eye, and had also a black eye. He did not take down the complaint of the accused, as he did not ask him. The accused was taken to the G. T. Hospital, and it would take about half-an-hour to reach it. The girls were in a very distressed condition of mind, but they were not crying. They were pale and could hardly speak; there was nothing else besides that. The girls' statements were not taken, but he had a summary of them. It was quite true that Atkinson came around to where the witness was standing and told him that some wicked signs were made. But they were not explained to him. He asked Lena about the signs and she said "yes." The Court asked Lena, what were the bad signs and she hung her head down and did not answer, although the Court had asked her about twice. The Court had given both the girls every opportunity of explaining the bad signs, but they did not answer.

THE PREVIOUS CHARGE.

It was true that after all the prosecution evidence had been led the Court asked the witness whether he had any further evidence or witnesses in support of the charge and the witness had said "no." Mrs. Atkinson was present in the Court and she was not examined. He had put many delicate questions to Lena Grant on the Sunday in question, but he had no synopsis of these. He did not charge the accused on the 17th with any offence, because there was no charge, as he was of opinion that there would be additional evidence.

Further cross-examined, Inspector Spiers said that he re-arrested the accused on the 7th October. He did not re-arrest the accused on the 17th September as he had reported to the Commissioner of Police and was awaiting his orders. He had submitted his report on the 16th September and the additional facts which came to his notice on the 17th September he reported to the Superintendent of Police. On orders from his Superintendent he re-arrested the accused on the 7th October. He was not present in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 27th September when the notice matter was argued. The notice was discharged and the papers were sent to the Commissioner of Police by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. All the papers were sent to the Public Prosecutor.

Continuing the witness said that he had made no synopsis of the statement made by Lena Grant on 17th September.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne the witness said that after 17th September he was only awaiting orders. He gathered from the papers that the Public Prosecutor was consulted in the matter. When Lena Grant put her head down she was in the witness-box as an ordinary witness. This was when she was questioned about the bad signs.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 11th instant at 1 p.m.

MAN-HOLE TRAGEDY AT WORLI.

TWO LABOURERS DIE FROM EFFECTS OF SEWER-GAS.

HEROIC ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday touching the deaths of Tukaram Genu, a muccadam, and Choku Krishna, a labourer, employed at the Love-Grove Pumping Station at Worli.

It appeared from the evidence that on Friday evening the deceased and two other labourers had instructions to go into the man-hole, two at a time by turns, and to come out for fresh air, at the interval of every five minutes. Gorgia and Vithal, two of the labourers, saw a wave approaching the drain and were trying to get out, when they were overcome by sewer-gas. Vithal succeeded in getting out, but Gorgia dropped down unconscious into the man-hole.

The two deceased then went in and tied a rope round Gorgia, who was hauled up. The two rescuers were then overcome by sewer-gas. Another man went in to bring them out, but he found only Choku in an unconscious condition. Choku was hauled up and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died. Tukaram's body was recovered at 10 p.m.

Mr. James Smith, Assistant Foreman, Worli Construction, said he was supervising the work at the place. Suddenly he saw Vithal come out of the man-hole, stagger and fall. He shouted out to Gorgia to come up and the latter came up about three rungs of the ladder and then fell back. The two deceased then went down, whom he told to wait as he wanted to tie a rope round them, but they went down. Gorgia was pulled up and then Tukaram shouted that Choku had fallen unconscious. Another rope was lowered and another man was sent in, who tied the rope to Choku who was hauled up. Witness then went down holding the rope and carried a stick to feel if anyone was there. His foreman Mr. Webster went down after he had come up. A man was sent down a second time, but he could not find Tukaram. The tide was rising and Tukaram's body was recovered some hours later.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

EXCLUSION OF MRS. BESANT FROM C. P.

PROTEST BY MADRAS THEOSOPHISTS.

(Delayed in transmission.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

At a meeting yesterday of the members of the Theosophical Lodge Adyar, presided over by Sir Subramania Aiyar, a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the exclusion of Mrs. Besant, their president, from Central Provinces and Berar where she was to preside over a federation of Theosophical Society Lodges and deliver purely religious lectures and viewing with alarm the interference of the civil authorities with religious teachings. The meeting also hoped that the Government of India will express its disapproval of this interference with her religious work and thus stop the widespread alarm and dismay caused by the action of the Chief Commissioner.

The IRON CLAW by ARTHUR STRINGER

AUTHOR OF
"THE OCCASIONAL OFFENDER,"
"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori opens the dyke gates and floods the island and in the general rush to escape the flood kidnaps Golden's six-year-old daughter Margory. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One calling himself "the Hammer of God" rescues an eighteen-year-old girl from the cadet Casavanti, to whom Jules Legar had delivered her, and takes her to the home of Enoch Golden, millionaire, whence she is recaptured by Legar. Legar and Stein are discovered by Manley, Golden's secretary, setting fire to Golden's buildings, but escape.

THIRD EPISODE.

THE COGNAC CASK.

"Bring that woman in here!" commanded Enoch Golden as he flung open his library door. He stepped inside, the next moment, as the figure in black, pinioned close between young Manley and Wilson, the butler, was piloted into the shadowy room.

"Sit down!" he barked out at the silent and motionless figure with the heavy black veil still draping its face.

"Manley, is there any chance of this woman being armed?" Golden suddenly asked of his secretary.

"She's not armed, sir," was young Manley's quiet reply, "though it took a tussle before Wilson and I could get hold of her."

"Well," Golden said to the veiled figure in the chair, "what brought you spying and lurking about my home?"

That was a question which the woman apparently chose to leave unanswered.

"Do you intend to answer?" demanded the millionaire. "Or must I have you put out of this house without a hearing?"

"That seems to be a habit of which time has not deprived you," was the quiet-toned reply.

It was not the muffled sting in those words, nor the calm bitterness with which they were spoken, but more the voice itself, with its ghostly reminder of other days, that brought Golden up short.

"Who are you?" he repeated when he saw that he and the veiled woman were alone in the room. "And why are you here?"

"You will misjudge that," answered the woman as she threw back the heavy folds of her veil, "as much as you misjudged my actions of twenty years ago!"

"Why are you here?" repeated Golden, with unconsciously hardening voice.

"It was love for my daughter!"

The pugnacity went out of the grim face bent over the desk top.

"What do you know about—about your daughter?" he demanded, not meeting her gaze.

"I know that she is in danger, in terrible danger."

"That means you know where she is, where she could be found?" was Golden's quick inquiry.

"That is the one thing that made me brave enough, or cowardly enough, to come to you. I do not know where she is. But I know that she can be found!"

"So you have a suspicion where she is?"

"Yes," acknowledged the patient-eyed woman.

"What are those suspicions founded on?"

"On certain words which I overheard, words spoken by a very evil man."

"What is that man's name?"

"He is a one-armed man, named Legar."

Golden half rose from his chair.

"So you and Legar are still comrades, I see!" he cried, turning the blade of hate in that still open wound of pride.

"Legar and I never were comrades. For years I have kept a little restaurant for art students and shopgirls, just off Washington square. It is near the Italian quarter there. Sometimes a foreigner or two comes in, mostly by accident. But yesterday, when I was in the kitchen, three men came in a hurry. They had dodged under cover there to escape being seen by a plain-clothes man. I could hear their talk through the little kitchen slide through which we pass our dishes. And when I heard their voices I opened the slide a little, and I knew at once that one of the men was Palidori, or Legar, as he calls himself now. He was talking mostly to a man called Casvanti. Then—"

"Wait a minute," interrupted Golden, with his finger on the bell button, "I want my secretary to hear this."

The woman in black sat silent until Manley had re-entered the room. Then Golden motioned for her to continue.

"I heard Legar mention your name," she went on, still unmoved by the older man's half-sneering incredulity. "Then he blamed Casavanti for some scheme that had failed, some scheme to degrade my Margory. But he had the girl back, he said, and this time he'd expect Casavanti to do his part.

"Casavanti also said he wanted that woman for himself, and declared she'd come like a hungry cat when he'd finished with her. I knew then what he was. I knew what Legar was planning. It—it made me forget everything. I started for the table where they were. I tried to hold Legar. I—I t'ink I called for help. I clung to him as he staggered towards the door. But one of his men struck me. They escaped, then, for I was too dazed to do anything more."

It was Manley who spoke next, an eager light in his scowling young eyes.

"But where did they say the girl was?" he asked.

"They did not say. But one of them spoke of Oyster Joe, who'd stolen some casks of old cognac. This man Oyster Joe was sending the casks by another man named Old Eli to some secret hiding place."

"But how can that help us?" asked Manley.

"I thought, with those names to work with, I might in some way find my child, find her and save her. Surely, with money, men could be hired—"

"Do you hear Manley," broke in the grim-jawed man of millions, "It's money again! It's always money!" He wheeled about and confronted the tired-faced woman. "This is the second pretty story I've had to listen to lately. And, madam, I may as well tell you now that I don't believe a single word of it. Whether you're another come-on for that Cookson gang or not, I don't know. I don't even care. But I know that twenty years ago you deceived me, and lied to me. You robbed me of more than my home then. But you'll never do it a second time!"

The white-faced woman was also on her feet by this time.

"I have no wish to go back to the past," was her coldly-enunciated reply. "I expect neither pity nor generosity from you. But when your own daughter is in danger, when you could save her, when—" her voice broke as she saw the look of adamant on Golden's face. "Oh, it's no use; it is no use!" she cried sobbingly as she turned and groped her way towards the door.

It was not until that door closed behind her that Golden once more sank into his chair. And as he sat there, wrestling with his own tangled emotions before the dark tent of his soul, Manley stood staring down at him with both studious and puzzled eyes.

"For a man who counts his money in eight figures," that youth finally declared, "I think you're the most unmitigated ass that ever wore shoe leather!"

"Wha—what's that?" demanded the astounded millionaire.

"Why, man, are you blind? Can't you see this woman is sincere, that she's telling the truth, that she probably holds in her hand the key of all your future happiness?"

"The key to my happiness is no longer in that woman's hands," announced Golden. Yet a tremulous note in his great voice sent a wave of pity surging through the younger man, whose arm went out to the stooping shoulder so close to him. And that unexpectedly intimate touch, apparently, was too much for the already unnerved man at the desk, for with a gesture oddly poignant he lifted his hand and pressed it against his closed eyes, as though in an effort to shut away actualities which were too dark to be endured.

Manley, as he did so, slipped a hand in under the lapel of the older man's coat, lifted a wallet lightly from its pocket, and stood upright again. Then, with a shrug that was almost one of pity as he looked down at the still silent millionaire, he turned away and slipped out of the room.

The departing woman had already passed through the street door before he could overtake her. She stopped wonderingly at his call to her.

"Mr. Golden, madam, seems to have changed his mind. Here are a few hundred dollars from him, which may be of material assistance to you in this matter you spoke of."

Manley, who had taken the roll of bills from the wallet, was quite solemn-faced as he handed the money to the equally solemn-faced woman. Yet the shadow of a smile played about his lips as he watched the austere figure in black disappear from sight. Then he turned back to the library.

There he found Golden pacing back and forth, padding grotesquely about from pocket to pocket.

"Manley, my wallet's gone!" was the financier's cry.

"Was there any money in it?" inquired the secretary.

"What d' you suppose I'd keep in it?" was the impatient demand. "Talcum powder? Of course there was money in it—over four hundred dollars in greenbacks!"

Manley shook his head in mock sorrow.

"This, sir, looks like very grave carelessness!"

"It looks like very grave thievery to me," snapped the older man.

* * * * *

THE EMISSARY IN OAK.

Midway between that portion of New York harbour known as the Upper bay, and the open reaches of the sea that wash up the sands of Manhattan beach, lies a district that might be fittingly denominated as No Man's Land.

One of the least savory habitations adorning that fringe of a city's flotsam was the ruinous boathouse of a certain Oyster Joe.

And Oyster Joe, the river pirate, looked the part. The unsteadiness of his still muscular limbs, the looseness of his swollen lips, the unkempture of his entire surroundings, all united to proclaim him a lover of the cup that can cheer and at the same time inebriate. This fact, indeed, was further evidenced by the earnestness with which Oyster Joe, himself making his way into the sail loft, lifted a worn tarpaulin aside and studied a row of cognac casks.

So intent was his study of this wealth of joy to be that he saw and heard nothing of a slender-bodied stranger who quietly approached his abode, entered it, and started studiously about. What made this intruder even more mysterious was the fact that across the upper part of his face he wore a narrow band of yellow cloth.

The movements of this mysterious stranger were marked by celerity. When his investigations, in fact, were suddenly interrupted by a sound which grew louder along the narrow road winding inland through the salty marshes, he crept to the door, peered out and prepared himself for a promised intruder. For approaching Oyster Joe's boathouse he could plainly make out a two-horse wagon driven by a slattern-shouldered and white-bearded man of about sixty.

The masked intruder crept back through the boathouse, entered the sail loft and stealthily approached the still musing figure of Oyster Joe. In a moment he had the old pirate bound and gagged.

Then, hearing the wagon wheels almost at the door, the stranger dragged his inert captive to a nearby beam, lashed him to it and over him threw the tarpaulin from the cognac casks.

Slipping back to the outer rooms the masked stranger drew his revolver and stood close in beside the shadow of the door, calmly waiting for the man who had already alighted from the wagon.

From the mouth behind the white whiskers came a squeak, like the squeak of a rat behind a wainscoting, as the stranger's revolver was thrust unexpectedly into his startled old face. Before he could quite recover from that initial shock of surprise a strand of rope was around his wrists and he was being backed unceremoniously away into the sail loft.

There, gagged and triced to a beam, he kept company with his rolling-eyed and equally mystified confrere, Oyster Joe. There he sat blinking about him as the masked stranger briskly rolled two of the cognac casks out to the waiting wagon, loaded them on the platform and as briskly drove away, taking with him both the timeworn hat and the bottle-green overcoat of the original driver of that wagon.

But before debouching from the open marshlands into the busier out-skirts of South Brooklyn the audacious abductor of cognac had converted himself into a somewhat startling facsimile of the earlier owner and driver of the wagon.

He directed his course towards that subterranean haven of illicit beverages known as the Owl's Nest, where Margory Golden was listlessly making preparations for the coming meal. She started suddenly as she stooped over the fire smoldering in the blackened fireplace. For from a crevice in the wall, a crevice no bigger than a man's hand, a piece of mortar unmistakably flew out and struck her on the arm. She was still staring incredulously into this crevice when a flutter of white passed her eyes and a small square of paper fell at her feet close to the edge of the coals. She unfolded the missive and read:

"A cask of cognac is coming. If Legar and his men drink from it they should be drugged asleep inside of ten minutes. Press spring concealed on top of cask and follow directions there. Don't give up. And if you understand this, tap twice with the fire tongs."

Below these words was the sign of the Laughing Mask.

So fortifying was this knowledge in fact, that when Casavanti and Legar himself entered the glo mily-lighted room, Margory Golden no longer cringed at the sound of their voices.

Casavanti, walking over to her, turned her face to the light. He peered at it hungrily, from half-closed eyes.

"Legar," he called out to that worthy, who had remained at the door to warn his stickup to admit nobody but immediate members of their band. "I like the spirit to this girl. She's as sleek as a she-panther."

Legar's stickup dodged in through the door.

"Say, chief, there's an outsider trying to butt in here!"

Both men promptly wheeled about at those somewhat disconcerting words.

"Who is he?" was Legar's quick query.

"An ol' boob wit' a bar'l o' brandy. Says he's driven in from Oyster dump!"

Legar looked relieved. Casavanti even lighted another cigarette.

"That's all right. It's Old Eli. Help him in with it. But see that nobody else gets near that outside door."

"There's always help around, Casavanti, in a case like this," proclaimed the scoffing Legar as a white-whiskered old figure in bottle-green coat and hat laboriously rolled the cask of liquor through the opened door. The Owl, with unlooked-for nimbleness in one of her years, was already close at hand, waiting with bung starter and glasses.

Margory watched the suddenly clamorous group as they clustered about the open barrel. Her heart sank as glasses were refilled and the clamor, instead of diminishing, grew louder and louder.

Then, even as she stood depressed and troubled by this thought, a soft pedal seemed to be slowly applied to the tumult about her. The soporific Owl herself, stumbling to a chair, sank inertly into it. Then one after another they sank into dreamless stupor.

It was then, and only then, that Margory dared to move. She studiously stared at that uncouth company of sleepers. Then, no longer watching them, but with her eyes on the door through which their lookout might at any moment appear, she groped her way to the side of the barrel. There she felt about the blackened oak barrel top for the hidden spring. A gasp of relief escaped her lips as she found it. The covering fell back on its concealed hinge, and floating inside it she found a white pine shaving on which was written:

"Turn barrel and empty it. Then get in and replace cover. All will be well."

The stickup so covertly yet so disconsolately watching for any suspicious approach to Legar's watergate quarters, was astonished, a few minutes later, to behold the white-whiskered old man in the bottle-green coat once more drive up to the door of the Owl's nest.

"Hi, you, gimme a hand with this bar'l!" that bewhiskered driver commanded.

"What have you got this time?" inquired the watchman.

"I was bonehead enough to leave the wrong cask with the chief! Stung him with thirty gallons of 'cooking sherry' that's about one-half wood alcohol."

"And what's that?" demanded the lookout, with envious eyes on the cask.

"This is the real stuff! That raw dope's for Doolan's election workers!"

"And the bunch a'ready soused wit' it!" commented the even more envious stickup as he helped roll the second barrel into Legar's inner quarters.

Slowly the two men carried out the barrel and lifted it to the wagon. Then the driver climbed aboard.

It was not until that driver was well away from the waterfront and had rounded many a corner, that he ventured to pull up and tap on the oak staves beside him.

"It's all right!" he called out as he felt about the rough oak and found the hidden spring. "Just hold steady now, and I'll help you out."

The girl uttered a sigh of thankfulness as they once more got under way.

THE RACE FOR FREEDOM.

Those two worthies known as Old Eli and Oyster Joe had, in their time, struggled with many knots. But never had they worked harder than over the knots of the mysterious stranger who had left them trussed and bound to the beams of their own sail loft.

They might, indeed, have remained gurgling and writhing there like two tethered copperheads while the careless tides rose and fell about them, had not one Scupulo visited Coney Island in his dilapidated car of ancient vintage, and having there conferred with a lush dip in hiding from the flatties of Manhattan, decided to circle homeward by way of Oyster Joe's, in the hope of that refreshment which had more than once cheered him on his dusty journeys.

Instead of finding refreshment, however, he unearthed two ferocious-eyed and dry-throated captives, who, when released, danced and gesticulated incoherently about their habitation. Then, when speech had returned to them the visit of the mysterious stranger was explained and the necessity of getting in touch with Legar made plain.

It was not long, accordingly, before three men and a car naively missing on one cylinder went coughing inland along the narrow road threading those uncounted acres of sea marsh.

They were within fifty paces of a cross-roads landmark known as Chimney-Pot Corner when a bellow not unlike that of a branded range steer burst from the indignant throat of Old Eli. For that worthy had the unique experience of beholding not only his own purloined team and wagon, but a disconcertingly lifelike replica of himself driving it. Scupulo, with the genius of a true general, arrested the progress of that wagon by promptly stopping his car directly in its track. This collision in no way improved the vehicle of ancient vintage; but sterner issues were at hand. A moment later the belligerent trio from the broken car were triumphantly charging for Margory Golden and her guardian.

That guardian, fully realizing the meaning of the charge, tossed his reins to the frightened girl and commanded her to drive for all she was worth. Then he himself prepared for invaders.

It was to the first comer that he directed his main attention, for Scupulo, he noticed, already held a knife in his swarthy hand. One well-placed kick on the clenching knuckles, however, sent that glimmering icicle of steel circling off into the road-dust, and an equally well-placed blow on the jaw sent the owner of the knife after it.

In the meantime, however, both Oyster Joe and Old Eli had gained the wagon platform. The former found himself suddenly clenched by the waist and lifted clear of the wagon. Why he should so quickly and so violently come into collision with the swaying figure of Oyster Joe, like an alley ball hitting a nine-pin, was a matter which for all time remained a mystery to him. But over the side of the thundering wagon the two figures suddenly toppled, rolling along the dust with limbs interlaced and clawing hands unreasonably clenched in each other's hair. And before they regained either their feet or their mental faculties, the wagon itself was well on its way.

Yet the driver of that wagon knew that his escape was only a temporary one.

"We've got to get out of this!" he called to the lurching girl at his side, as he seized the reins and caught up a whip. "We've got a run of a mile and more before we can reach Bohawkin bridge and help!"

He lashed the team forward. "We've got to get to that bridge!"

The girl suddenly caught at his arm.

"I can see a car!" she called out. "It's following us! It's gaining on us!"

Again the driver plied his whip.

"Are they still gaining?" he asked, a moment later.

"Yes," was the girl's answer. "But, see, there's the bridge ahead of us!"

"By the help of God, we can make it!" suddenly exulted the man at the reins, for already his tired team was plunging up the incline of the bridge approach. They were on the bridge now, thundering across the draw.

A power house attendant, framed in his grimy doorway, started at them in wonder.

"Lift your draw!" frenziedly commanded the stranger. "Stop that car! For God's sake stop that car!"

But the man in the jumper saw no reason for any such action. The other brushing him aside, leaped to the control lever. The outraged bridgetender at the same moment leaped for the intruder.

But that intruder, for all this sudden attack, was not to be turned from his purpose. The lever was thrown over and one end of the massive draw, responding to the impulse of the equally massive machinery, rose slowly from the lip of the dusty roadway.

Legar's car was already thundering across its span as that network of steel began to lift.

But the increasing incline of the draw, for all the car's momentum, sucked from that straining engine its added strength, retarded a little and yet a little more the hurrying wheels. But in the ascension of the draw-end there was no delay.

It was then and then only that a sudden shout rose from the car. Five men, realizing what lay before them stood up in their seats as that throbbing and pulsing thing on wheels mounting to the edge of the draw, for one moment poised there, and then dropped, like a poolball in its pocket to the riverbed below.

It was not until then that the bewhiskered man at the control lever became fully conscious of the fact that the engineer in the oil-stained jumper was striking and clawing at his intent body. He endured that assault until the lever had been reversed and the draw started back on its descent. Then, wheeling, the stranger sped across the draw and leaped into the waiting wagon.

"Look!" cried the girl, pointing to the riverbed beneath them.

There the stranger could see Legar and two or three of his men clinging to a row of broken piling like limpets about a river derelict.

"I was hoping," said the stranger as he caught up the reins, "that this would be the last of him!"

"Why should you hope that?" asked the girl at his side as they went lurching onward again.

"I hoped it for your sake," was his answer.

"But who are you, that you should do all this for me?"

"Look back and make sure we're not being followed," was the stranger's answer. "Then I'll tell you!"

The girl stared back along the dusty roadway. But along that roadway was nothing to be seen.

What she saw when she turned again, though, was a gray wig and a fringe of yellowish-white whiskers lying in the bottom of the wagon. And when she lifted her eyes to the stranger's face she beheld on that face, suddenly rejuvenated, the narrow band of a yellow mask, a yellow mask which covered the eyes and the upper part of the head. But below the mask, intimidating as it was in its mystery, she could see that the mouth was a smiling one.

(To be continued.)

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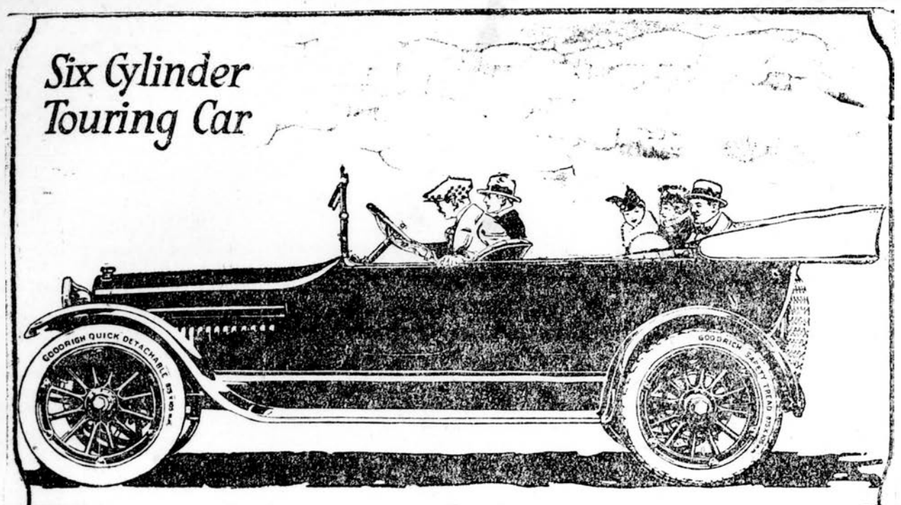

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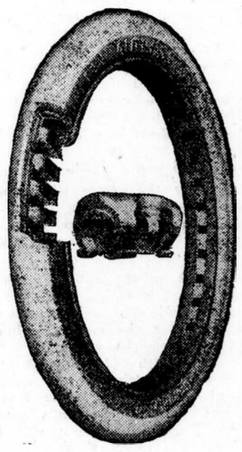

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter requesting me to give my opinion on your Airless Tyres, I have the honour to inform you, that I had the back wheels of my Ford Car fitted with your Tyres about 6 months ago. Since then, I have run about 2,500 miles over roads in this District some of which are very rough, and full of un-bridged nullahs. During this monsoon some of the roads were so bad that no other car but a Ford could have done the above mileage and certainly not without un-puncturable Tyres. Even after these 6 months, there is not the slightest sign of wear on the treads. The price of the Tyres is high, but they are cheaper in the long run especially when one thinks that he can go over any kind of surface (even unconsolidated metalled surface) for any distance without any fear of puncture.

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